REGISTERED No. 1—1874.

577

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,211—New Series. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,4[illegible]1 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander TEMPLETON, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st Jul Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ALMORA, 2,6[illegible]8 Tons, 345 H. P., Commander H. T. DICKINSON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

	June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Madras	18
,, Carwar	5	,, Coconada	20
,, Narrakel	9	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Alleppey	9	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Tuticorin	11	,, Calingapatam	22
,, Colombo	12	,, Gopalpore	22
,, Galle	13	,, False Point	23
,, Negapatam	16	Arrives CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

	June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSREH	21
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Mohomerah	21
,, Muscat	9	,, Fao	21
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bushire	23
,, Linga	13	,, Linga	27
,, Baharin	14	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Bushire	15	,, Jask	30
,, Fao	17		July 1875
,, Mohomerah	17	,, Gwadur	2
Arrive BUSREH	18	,, Kurrachee	6
		Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, W. ASHTON Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd June at 4 P.M., from the A[illegible] Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa (Panjim.)
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ACCRINGTON, Captain CHRISTIE, from Calcutta, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed, without further notice, at their expense and risk. The Captain will not be RESPONSIBLE for the CONDITION of any PACKAGE after it has LEFT the ship's DECK.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents Ship Accrington.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2679	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. BABAT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 10TH JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched positively on the 10th proximo for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500
Do Suez	,, 350

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO, Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

4 Cases White Brocades.
10 Bales Grey Jacconets.
9 Bales Grey Madapollams.
5 Bales Grey T. Cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON AND IRON SPEARS.

On SATURDAY, the 5th June, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Messrs. Owen and Okell, No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on account of the concerned :—

547 Bundles Black Varnished Hoop Iron 1 by 18 by 7 feet long, rivetted.
200 Bundles Black Varnished Hoop Iron 1 by 18 by 6½ feet long not rivetted.
125 Bundles Iron Spears.
Also, 10 cases of Extra Dry Sherry.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 10 Bales T. Cloth, native-made. 4 Cases black Woollen Cloth. 6 Cases Coloured Paper, 1 Case Rimmel's Florida Water, 4 Cases Cutlery, 15 Bags Corks, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the following landed Property, by order of Messrs. Gordhundass [illegible]urrybhoy, Devidass Pursutumdass and [illegible] Ambaram, the executors of the estate of the late Munmohundass Gordhundass deceased the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Rookhiabai wife of Haji Allana bin Issack and the daughter of Essa Budung the Mortgagor :

All that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground together with the messuage, tenement, or range of building consisting of four compartments standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the north side of Oonduria or Tank Street in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 472, 473 and 475 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 81, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards and six ninth of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say :—on the east by a gulley or sweeper's passage on the west by the property of Sarabai widow and her Son Mahomed bin Soomar, on the north by a sweeper's passage and on the south by the said Oonderia or Tank street and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are now in the occupancy of Arab Ismail Abdool Latif Nathoo and others

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property, situate at Dhobie Talao, Third Marine Lane, without the Fort, Bombay.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of October 1870, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Mr. Maneckjee Pestonjee, the Mortgagor the property hereinunder described, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the erection, building, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dhobie Talao, Third Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, on the north side of and fronting the Dhobie Talao Road, Third Marine Lane, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the Third Marine Lane, on the south by sweeper's passages, on the east by the property of Perozbai Framjee, and on the west by the property of Dhunbai Merwanjee, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 727 and 1,594, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 147.

Further particulars may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Elegant French-polished and Carved Household Furniture, Glass and Crockerywares, Plated Articles, a Firstrate Thurston's Mahogany Slate Miniature Billiard Table, &c., at the Bungalow opposite the Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, (near the Gibb's Road.)

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the abovenamed place the valuable French-polished and carved furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, comprising glassware, decanters, jugs, rich dinner, dessert and tea sets, plated candlesticks, hotwater curry dishes, salvers, cruet and egg frames, a set of spoons and forks, knives, &c., and the carved and French polished furniture consisting of circular, dining, pier, card and sofa tables, conversation half-backed and cleopatra couches, Lady's cabinet writing table, drawing room easy and folding chairs, whatnots, bookstands, teapoys, hatstand, sideboard, screens, chiffoniers, rich engravings in rosewood frames, vases, figures and ornaments, an American clock, English and Persian carpets, plated and bronze hanging argand lamps, a large musical box playing 24 airs with 3 spare barrels, a first rate Thurston's slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., English painted iron four post bedstead with mattress and curtain, compoits, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, wardrobes cupboards, blackwood and camphorwood chests of drawers, two elegantly made glass door bookcases, writing tables, pigeon hole, English watercloset, bathing tubs, and other miscellaneous articles &c.

Catalogues of full details will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1875.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. J. HINKSON, B.A., Principal.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MONSOON IS COMING!!
WEDNESDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1875.
POSITIVELY LAST BUT TWO OF THE FAMILY NIGHTS
OF
"THE PHANTOM CHRYSTYS,"
D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST,"
AND
"THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WEE WIFE."

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Family Reserved Ticket, to admit 4	Rs. 7
Unreserved Family Ditto	,, 5
Single Reserved Ticket	,, 2
Single Unreserved Ticket	,, 1-8

Second Class, Re. 1 ; Third Class, Annas 8.

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS, HALF PRICE.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay Musical Depot, No. 10, Meadows Street.

Prizes of various descriptions will be given away this Evening.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. S. W. CHART has been APPOINTED SECRETARY vice MR. ALFRED SWIFT.

G. W. R. MALINS.
WM. NEWELL. } Directors.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

PRICKLY HEAT! PRICKLY HEAT!!

SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR THE RELIEF OF
THIS ANNOYING SKIN ERUPTION
ARE
TREACHER'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
FREE DAILY ABLUTION WITH CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS.
Without danger of internal disorder.

	Cash Prices.
Treacher's Prickly Heat Lotion, per bottle	Rs. 1 0
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per box of 3 tablets	,, 1 0
,, ,, Medicinal Soap, 20 per cent. Acid	,, 2 0
,, ,, Household Soap, 10 per cent. Acid, per bar	,, 0 10
M'Dougall's Disinfecting Soap, per box	,, 1 4

Camphor, Chlorine, Coal Tar, Glycerine Iron, Juniper Tar Oil, Petroleum, Sulphur, Turpentine, and other Medicated Soaps.

TOILET SOAPS IN VARIETY.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LTD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle		Rs. 0 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline	ditto	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder	ditto	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline	ditto	1 8 ,, 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS
may be made
by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.
Cash Price, per Bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS, LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT, SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LTD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAPANNED DESPATCH BOXES AND AIR-TIGHT CASES.

FOR THE MONSOON.

JAPANNED DESPATCH BOX, 8 inches high, 14 inches wide, 20 inches long, fitted with Inkstands, Leather Case Blotter, Tray and Patent Lock, Rs. 55.

JAPANNED DESPATCH BOX, Brass Mounted, 9½ inches high, 13½ inches wide, 17½ inches long, fitted with two Trays, Ebony Ruler, with private locked compartment and Hobb's Patent Lock, Rs. 50.

JAPANNED DESPATCH BOX, 6½ inches high, 11 inches wide, 16 inches long, fitted with Tray and Inkstands and Morocco Leather Blotting Case Patent Lock, Rs. 40.

JAPANNED AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.

JAPANNED AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASE, 7 inches high, 12 inches wide, 24 inches long, Rs. 18-8.

JAPANNED AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASE, 7 inches high, 12 inches wide, 26 inches long, Rs. 20.

JAPANNED AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASE, 12 inches high, 13 inches wide, and 27 inches long, a very useful size, Rs. 25.

JAPANNED FORAGE CAP BOX, Round, for Cap without Peak, Rs. 3-8.

JAPANNED FORAGE CAP BOX, Oval, for Cap with Peak, Rs. 5-8.

LADIES' JAPANNED BONNET BOX, 1½ inches high, 13 inches wide, and 14 inches long, Rs. 8-8.

LADIES' JAPANNED DRESS BOXES.

LADIES' JAPANNED DRESS BOX, 12 inches high, 19 inches wide, and 29 inches long, Rs. 25.

LADIES' JAPANNED DRESS BOX, 18 inches high, 19 inches wide, and 29 inches long, Rs. 27-8.

LADIES' JAPANNED DRESS BOX, 19 inches high, 19 inches wide, and 33 inches long, Rs. 30.

LADIES' LEATHER TRUNKS.

LADIES' LEATHER TRUNK, fitted with Tray to hold small articles, 14 inches high, 20 inches wide, and 33 inches long, Rs. 42.

LADIES' LEATHER TRUNK, fitted with Tray to hold small things, 12 inches high, 17 inches wide, and 30 inches long, Rs. 39.

LADIES' LEATHER TRUNK, fitted with Tray to hold small things, 11 inches high, 16 inches wide, and 27 inches long, Rs. 36.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT THE 10th INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,9[illegible] Tons, JOHN D. MARY, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favourably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c. required for the use of the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE will be received by the Undersigned on the 21st (Twenty-first) instant, at 12 (Twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of (Rs. 500) Rupees Five Hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted, should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 1st June 1875.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી નીઉ ઈશ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પરેશ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 15th June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 25th May 1875, viz :—

"That the Articles of Association signed by the Shareholders, be and are hereby adopted as the Regulations of the Company, to the exclusion of the Regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule annexed to Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, hitherto applicable to the above Company."

By Order of the Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

NOTICE.

DR. CHARLES DOWNEY, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of CHARLES DOWNEY, late of Feignmouth, in the County of Devon, in England, Doctor of Medicine, deceased, who died at Feignmouth aforesaid on the 22nd day of October 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 30th day of April and sealed on the 1st day of May 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1875, to send to the said Administrator at his Office in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to MARY DOWNEY, Spinster, Sister of the deceased, (the sole Executrix named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator. Dated this 2nd day of June 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

APART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is now placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy having been necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted Goggles in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN would JOIN as a BOARDER a FAMILY at COLABA. Send particulars "E.R.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

A THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wanted to TAKE CHARGE of a CHILD. Apply to "X. Y.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE MONSOON.—Excellent Accommodation for One or Two Gentlemen in a capital Bungalow, two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply Q., *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, by an EUROPEAN FIRM, an efficient NATIVE CLERK, who has some knowledge of Books and General Office Work. He must write a good hand and good English. A fair Salary will be given to a competent person. Apply to "MERCATOR," care of this Paper.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRICHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs.	180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem ,,	,,	200, 250, 300, 350, to 800
Gold half Suites	,,	50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ,, ,,	,,	75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,,	70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,,	100, 130, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,,	18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	,,	30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,,	25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,,	60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,,	100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, & GENERAL PURVEYORS.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

IN anticipation of the requirements of those UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication during the Monsoon are compelled to lay in Supplies for that Season, the Company have imported large quantities of

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CHRYSTALIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICATED MILK.
CHRYSTALISED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

The Stores are of the same high character which has stamped the Company's Imports as superior to those usually offered in the Bombay Market.

EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.
DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.

ARE THE LARGEST WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
CRICKET, BILLIARD, RACKET, ARCHERY, BADMINTON, FOOTBALL AND CROQUET KITS.
Every requisite supplied at a moment's notice.
PRINTED PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

THE GREATEST BOON TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL IS
M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S
NEW PATENT ICE MACHINE
WHICH PRODUCES
ICE IN FIVE MINUTES.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS
FOR THE HOT SEASON.
GRENADINES and JAPANESE SILKS from 3½ Annas per yard.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES & SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS, AT
M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES,

PRODUCES ICE IN A FEW MINUTES,
CAN BE SEEN WORKING DAILY.

SOUNDY & CO.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HATS AND HELMETS

BY LINCOLN BENNETT & Co., ELLWOOD & SONS, ANDRE AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.

DRESS HATS.	Rs. a.
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s best quality	16 0
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Drab Naples Felt	12 8
Lincoln Bennett & Co.'s Ladies' Black Silk Riding Hats	16 0
Lace Falls for the above	4 8

TRAVELLING HATS.	
Scarborough Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	8 8
Boy's Royston Black Soft Felt	6 8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	5 0
Tweed Turbans, Lined Silk, for Travellers	3 8
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk, (Ear Flaps)	5 0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7 8
Ditto Caps (Ear Flaps).	8 8
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys, Lined Silk	5 8

LIGHT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR WARRANTED NOT TO CHANGE COLOR.	Rs. a.
Berlin Black Stiff Felt medium High, Square Crown	8 8
Stamford Black Stiff Felt High Square Crown	8 8
Bath Black Stiff Felt High Round Crown	8 8
Talbot Black, Soft Felt, High Round Crown, Spring Brim	8 8
Talbot Drab	8 8
Suez Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Ventilated Air Space Lining	7 8
Suez Drab ditto ditto	7 8
Newport Black Merino on Cork, High Crown very light, weighing only 2¼ oz.	7 8
Whitley Black Merino on Cork, Round Crown, weighing only 2¼ oz.	6 8

REGULATION HELMETS & SUN HATS.	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered White Drill, a useful Helmet	15 0
Cork and Felt, covered White Doe, extra quality	20 0
Drab Felt Helmets, very light	12 8
Drab Felt new Patent Air Chamber, Double Felt throughout, soft inside, to yield to inequalities in form of head	18 0
Cork and Felt White Drill Covered Hunting Hats, very wide Brim, a sure protection against sun-stroke	15 0
The same as above covered Tan Flax Cloth	15 0
Drab Felt Shooting or Walking Hats, Double Air Chamber	15 0

TERAI HATS.	
Terai Hats, Black and Drab	18 0

PITH HELMETS.	Rs. a.
Covered White Drill and Lined Silk, well Ventilated	19 8
White Doe	12 8
Tan Flax Cloth	10 8
Solar Topees, all shapes and sizes	

LADIES' SUN HATS.	
Ladies' Alpine Hats, wide Brim and well Ventilated	12 8
Ladies' Drab Felt Helmets; these are well Ventilated and light	12 8
Ladies' Pith Helmets, very light	8 8
Ladies' Pith Hat, Dolly Vadren and other shapes.	

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

LONDON HOUSE,

(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
TAILORING, SHIRT-MAKING & GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. COOK & CO.

IN opening the above ESTABLISHMENT respectfully solicit the patronage of the RESIDENTS of BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL and trust, by strict attention and keeping nothing but genuine articles marked at the lowest possible price, to merit their support.

PRICE LIST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.	Rs. as.
Super-fine Black Ladies' Cloth, Wool Dyed and well-finished	70 0
Frock Coat of same	40 0
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, Wool, Dyed very light, lined throughout Silk, and finished in the best West-End style	80 0
Dress Trowsers of the best single Kerseymere very light and elastic	22 0
White Vests of the best Diamond and Ribbed Marsala each.	5 8
Morning Coats for Visiting, of the New Blue and Black Ribbed or Checked coating and finished in superior style from	28 0
Vests to Match	6 8
Frock Coat finished in same style	50 0
A Variety of fancy mixed Coatings, very light in texture from	25 0
Vests to Match	5 0

TROWSERS.

	Rs. as.
A splendid assortment of the newest Goods just opened, consisting of Striped and Checked Angolas, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., not to be surpassed from Rs. 10 to	15 0
Riding Trowsers, a large selection of Cords, Whip Cords and Bliss's Tweeds, a perfect fit guaranteed	16 8
Blue Serge Suits for the coming season, Yarn, Dyed, and warranted Fast Color	25 0

DRILL SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Best American Drill, very cool	10 0
Trowsers, per ½ dozen	20 0
Russia Duck for Hard Wear, Riding, &c., per pair	4 8

SHIKAR KIT.

	Rs. as.
The new Shikar Cloth, in a variety of shades, pronounced by Shikaries the most durable article yet produced, per Suit, with padded back	14

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

In this department every novelty will be found and our prices will, on comparison, be found cheaper than other firms. Special attention is paid and a comfortable fit guaranteed. A trial is solicited.

	Rs. as.
White Long Cloth, Cambric fronts, six	20 0
Superfine Long Cloth, best Linen, Military Fronts and Cuffs six	26 0
Dress Shirts embroidered fronts, each	6 8
Best French, Cambric, all the newest Patterns Collars attached six	26 0
Oxford Cloth, a great variety, Cool and absorbing, the genuine article, six	28 0
Taffa Cloth, a thinner material than the Oxford, very cool six	30 0
Best Wove Flannel, in neat and plain colours, thoroughly shrunk, each	7 0
Silk and Wool, a splendid material for the Districts, being cooler than Flannel, and more durable, each	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

	Rs. as.
Spun Silk Suit	18 0
Silk and Wool	16 0
Best Wove Flannel	15 0
Striped Cambric	5 0
Oxford Cloth from	5 3

Terms—Cash.

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment
TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article being ready for use.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN FIVE HOURS.

Mofussil Residents can be supplied with Patterns and instructions for self-measurement post free on application.

A. COOK & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT BROOK[illegible] is authorised to SIGN our FIRM [illegible] DATE.

[illegible]

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

A HANDSOME NEW [illegible] side of the Ship ROSEHAUGH[illegible] Galsia, named MINNIE, from [illegible] Harbour. Whoever can give [illegible] shall be handsomely rewarded.

JAMSETJEE JEHANG[illegible], Dubash.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—[illegible] of Rs. 200 (TWO HUNDRED) per SHARE [illegible] and made PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th Proximo, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Shareholders are REQUESTED to PRODUCE their [illegible] CERTIFICATES when applying for the payment of Dividends.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADIN[illegible],
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 24th May 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Wardha Valley (State) Railway will be CLOSED on and after the 16th June next, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Hingunghaut and Sonaigaon and the Wardha Station of the G. I. P. Railway after the 15th June next; and on and after the 16th June next, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as for as they relate to the line between Wardha and Hingunghaut be CANCELLED and WITHDRAWN.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th May 1875.

NOTICE.

DR. ROBERT WALLACE JAMES (Deceased).

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled: "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ROBERT WALLACE JAMES, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon Major in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, sometime residing at Portobello, near Edinburgh, North Britain, and thereafter at Aden, in the Presidency of Bombay, deceased, who died at Sea on his passage from India to Scotland on or about the 26th day of February 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Estate and Effects (with the certified copy of the Will and Testament Testamentar annexed) were granted on the Twenty-first and sealed on the 24th day of May, 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ADAIR CRAIGIE, CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, all of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1875, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to Mrs. FRANCES or FANNY CHAPMAN, otherwise BELL and JOHN THOMPSON (two of the Executors named in the General Disposition and Settlement or Will), having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.
Proctors.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100
1 ,, ,, 3,000		6 ,, ,, 75
7 ,, ,, 1,000		10 ,, ,, 50
4 ,, ,, 500		11 ,, ,, 40
4 ,, ,, 250		11 ,, ,, 30
4 ,, ,, 200		14 ,, ,, 20
4 ,, ,, 150		20 ,, ,, 10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

SEWING
SINGER'S
MACHINES
"EVERY SINGER MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK"
THE SINGER MFG. CO. N.Y.
TRADE MARK
THIS DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF
THE "SINGER" MANUFACTURING COMP.

CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE.
HEAD OFFICE : 34, Union Square, New York.
CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE : 39, Foster Lane, Cheapside, London

The representative of the above Company has the honour to announce that he has brought out an assortment of these celebrated SEWING MACHINES, which are now on view at the temporary Show Room,

No. 15, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
Where an inspection is respectfully invited.

Instructions given gratuitously to purchasers at the above address, or at their own residence.

Discount allowed to Wholesale Buyers.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 1st JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed as it opened, steady; sales 12,000 bales; prices both on the spot and to arrive unaltered, and this morning's report is still quiet; probable sales 8,000 bales; imports 30,000.

Owing to a holiday in New York we are without the American crop figures.

No further intelligence has come forward to-day respecting the apprehended failures in England, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the report has been groundless. If such be the case, it is a pity that Reuter gave the rumours publicity, as it has merely created an unsettled feeling here and served no good purpose. Consols this morning are quoted at 94½, an advance of ⅛, and French Rentes 103¼, an advance of ⅛, which does not look like any serious depression in the stock markets.

A payment of £433,000 into the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's message—a strong indication of increasing ease in the Money Market. To all appearance money at home has entered upon a lengthened period of cheapness, and with the prospect of continued dulness in business, we are more likely to see a reduction than a rise in the Bank rate of discount, low as it is.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay made no change in their rates of interest at to-day's board meeting. Notwithstanding the apparently unfavorable character of the return published yesterday, a reduction was expected in some quarters, as it was generally believed that but for heavy purchases of 60 days' sight bills on Calcutta, the position would have shown very differently. As regards the actual state of the Money Market, however, what the Bank now does, has very little influence either one way or the other. The season is closing rapidly, and under any circumstances money must become more plentiful daily, and the fact of the Bank minimum being 10 per cent., will not prevent the increased difficulty of employing capital outside. It is not impossible, that pursuing their present policy, the Directors of the Bank may maintain their present charges for another week or two, but that they must shortly make a material reduction, or lose business, is very certain, and the longer the high rates are maintained the more rapid will the reaction be when it once begins.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown increased weakness to-day with a further decline of 1/16d. per rupee. Even the reduction, however, has failed to bring out any amount of bills, and as the Banks are all much more willing buyers than sellers, a further fall seems highly probable. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9d. 11-16	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10 3-16	,,
Credits	3 do	1s. 10 5-32	,,
Documents	3 do	1s. 10 3-16	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions to-day and rates are unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm with strong buyers. We quote Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103½; Fives and a half, Rs. 109¾.

In SHARES the feeling is still very quiet and the business reported shows no material change in values.

COTTON continues dull and declining, dealers being anxious sellers, especially of Dhollera descriptions, of which stocks are large. Warehousing operations are now going on rapidly, but there is undoubtedly less disposition to hold stocks than in former years, and in most instances, so far as practicable, a clearance will be effected either by selling or shipping to England. Receipts yesterday were 8,464 bales, making 27,621 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS by steamer are not quite so active as they were yesterday and £2-5 is now the current rate. Sailing ships are steady at £2-7-6 for Iron and £1-15 for Wooden ships.

PIECE GOODS are very depressed with almost nothing whatever doing from first hands.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Neml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	12 nom
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	715
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200'00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
158	2,00	11,000	200ps.	Apollo Press Co	3,800
175½	1,000	all	...	Bellary	635
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	570
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,300
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	37½ps.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,880	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co	3,500
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,600
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3[illegible]0
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co	400
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	440
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press-Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,100
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co	565
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	555
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,875
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	180
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,005
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,110
700	1,000	all	60p s	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,015
750	1,000	all	100p s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,115
...	...	800		Khandeish Spinning	1,140
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	975
......	...	500		Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,140
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	673
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,075
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	8	Colaba Land Co	1,215
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	3,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	725
8,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218·6·05	5 p.c	G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	286
......	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
..	£18	106·5·15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation		
......	93	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ABYSSINIA, 1,264 tons, Captain W. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool (January 6th) with a cargo of 1,815 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE SHIP BENEFACTRESS, 1,276 tons, Captain J Moddrel, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool (January 4th), with a cargo of 1,685 tons, coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ALMORA, 2,698 tons Captain H. G. Dickinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (May 6th,), with a general cargo, and thirty-one deck passengers.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, 1,272 tons, Captain R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 6th), with a cargo of 1,914 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE s. s. BELLONA, 1,226 tons Captain Rhodes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr. and Mrs Thornburn and three children, and Mr. Beale.

THE BARQUE OLIVE BRANCH, 354 tons, Captain H. Wheatley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (April 14th) with a cargo of 7,524 bags sugar and eleven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE COLUMBIAN, 846 tons, Captain H. Schumacher, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Cardiff, (December 20th), with a cargo of 1,016 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Knoop and Co.

THE SHIP SIR CHARLES NAPIER, 1,[illegible] tons, Captain T. STEVENSON, arrived in harbour on the 31st instant from Liverpool, (February 3rd), with a cargo of 1,180 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Columbia	Schumacher	Cardiff, Dec. 20.
	Benefectress	Moddrel	Liverpool, Jan. 4.
	Sir Charles Napier	Stevenson	Liverpool, Feb. 3.
	Abyssinia	Jones	Liverpool, Jan. 6.
June 1	Almora (s)	Dickinson	Calcutta, May 6.
	Olive Branch	Wheatley	Mauritius, April 14.
	Jane Law	Mitchell	Liverpool, Jan. 6.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Bellona (s)	Rhodes	Liverpool.
	Scinde (s)	Ritchie	Calcutta.
	Batavia (s)	Croco	Genoa &c.
	The B. Family	Fowler	Moulmein.
	Grampian	Copeland	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Guy Mannering, to Liverpool.
Steamer Coromandel, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 1,010 bundles hoop iron, J C Bushby & Co.
Trinacria s, 112 casks fire clay & 19,000 fire bricks, S S Narrelwala.

FROM LONDON.

Borrowdale s, 100 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Rinaldo s, 30 cases port, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Coromandel s, 188 cases paper, H Clason & Co.
Bokhara s, 35 cases claret, 10 cases genova, 15 cases moselle, 10 cases port, & 25 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co; 10 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Saaba & Co.
Phrenologist, 30 kegs nails, T Chandabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 80 cases brandy, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Blair Atholl, 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
City of Richmond, 200 bales cotton, J Vuria; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, C Ludha; 31 bales cotton, S Esubjee.
Camera, 450 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Dreadnought, 450 cwts linseed, M Lalljee; 450 cwts linseed, V Assoo; 75 bales cotton, C Mowjee & Co; 150 bales cotton, D Sejpall; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 110 bales cotton, R Vurjeewandass.
Sandringham, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Louisa Fletcher, 60 bales cotton, K Toolseedass & Co; 103 bales cotton, N Morarjee.
Ashgrove, 205 cwts myrabollams, R Manockchund; 50 bales cotton, G Thackersey; 140 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co; 125 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Gatineau, 300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 500 bales cotton, and 350 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Phrenologist, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton. Gaddum & Co.
Blenheim s, 150 bales cotton, R Regoonath; 250 bales cotton, M Hurrockchund; 73 bales cotton, H Chiman ram; 189 bales cotton, N Soonderjee; 100 bales cotton, C Rustonjee; 125 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 45 bales wool, G Lilladhur 110 bales cotton, K Ludha; 77 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co; 175 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co; 110 bales cotton, B Ramjee; 75 bales cotton, B Ambaidass.
Guy Mannering s, 250 bales cotton, J Balloo; 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Atalanta s, 40 bales wool, G Premjee; 25 bales wool, A Moomon; 115 bales cotton, V Nagarjee; 50 bales cotton, B Visram; 44 bales cotton, B Ramjee; 112 bales cotton, V Luckmonbhoy; 205 bales cotton, L Ruttonsey; 275 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 810 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 50 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 25 bales wool, H Vussonjee; 225 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Trinacria s, 400 cwts wheat, Stearns Horbart & Co; 50 bales wool, G Kurruckchund; 41 bales wool, P Nuthoo; 37 bales wool, M Jaitha & Co; 42 bales wool, Alsen Heeb & Co; 80 bales wool, A Veerjee; 35 bales wool K Toolseedass & Co; 102 bales wool, S Tyebjee & Co; 150 bales cotton, K Luckmedass & Co; 210 bales cotton, K Jadowjee; 150 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 210 bales cotton, D Jairaz; 200 bales cotton, G Collisjee; 50 bales cotton C Mowjee; 47 bales cotton, C Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, J Gopalljee; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, V Dewchund; 200 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co; 150 bales cotton, H Ramjee; 250 bales cotton, N Chutturbhoy; 98½ cwts myrabollams, R Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Woodburn s, 15 bales skins, Sir C Forbes & Co; 3 bales skins M Nuthoo; 4 bales skins, A Mooman; 14 packages annised-star, P Vusta; 11 bales hides, R L Southern & Co; 9 bales hides, A Maliadina; 75 cases olibanum, L Chuttoo; 100 bales fishmaws, R Alladinbhoy; 5 bales hides, H Sakoor H Abdools; 8 cases mother of pearl shell, R Allyruza.
Bohara s, 2 bags wheat, 17 cases fishmaws, 101 bales tobacco, 69 cases rhubarb, 10 bales feathers, & 10,319 bags tea, P & O Co; 7 cwts ivory, S Futtabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Weststanley s, 5,138½ cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott & Co; 161 cwts nigerseed, 600 cwts gingelly seed and 54 bales cotton, S, Tyebjee & Co; 326 bags coffee, James Mackintosh & Co; 348 cwts coffee, S Tyebjee & Co; 303 cwts wheat, 375 cwts gingelly seed and 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 112½ cwts gingellyseed, S Tyebjee & Co.
China s, 105 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR GENOA.

China s, 300 bales cotton, P & O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s, 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton and 81 bags coffee, P & O Co.
Arctusa s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arctusa s, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co,

FOR MALTA.

Bokhara s, 1,260 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Twiss, Lieut Col, Bombay R. A., from leave, from Matheran.

MAY 30.

Young, Captain, Bombay R. A., from leave, from Khandala.

MAY 31.

Peat, Captain, Bombay Staff, on Med. Cert., from Jacobabad.
Ross, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Peat, Captain, Bombay Staff, on Med. Cert., to England.

JUNE 1.

Ross, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 29.)

The following Notification is made by the Chief Comr, subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India:—

The following Asst Consvrs of Forests in the Central Provinces are promoted by the Chief Comr from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st April 1875:—

Mr W P Thomas, Mr G H Foster and Mr J MacKee.

Mr Greaney, 4th Class Inspr of the Nimar Dist, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr Walker, 4th Class Inspr of the Balaghat Dist, is granted one month's leave on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr R Obbard, c s, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Raipur District, from Mr Nobin Kristo Bose, Extra-Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 5th May 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 29.)

Mr C T Davis, the Chief Clerk of the Court, having obtained one month and twenty-three days' privilege leave of absence from 3rd instant, the Hon the Offg Chief Justice has, with the approval of H E the Govr Genl of India in Council, made the following appointments:—

Mr W R Fink, Clerk to the Chief Justice, to officiate for Mr Davis.

Mr Shirley Tremearne, Head Asst in the English Dept, Appellate Side, to officiate for Mr Fink.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Mr Franjee Bheekajee, Asst Political Agent at Banswara, has been granted three months' privilege leave from 1st June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergt J Delaney, R E, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred from 4th to 5th Circle, Military Works.

Mr J W Wright, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted seventy-five days' privilege leave from 25th May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Capt A C Paddey, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is, with the approval of Inspector Genl of Military Works, posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works, of which that Officer assumed charge on the 27th April 1875.

Lt Spratt, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Dalhousie Division, Special Military Works, returned from the privilege leave granted him per Notification No 327, dated 1st March 1875, on the 14th inst.

NOTIFICATION BY THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr C Tapsell, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to 7 or Rajpootana and Simla Topographical Survey, commencing from the forenoon of the 10th inst.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The privilege leave granted to Mr E P Wrixon, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, in Notification No 10, dated 7th inst, is extended from the 12th to the 27th inst, both days inclusive.

Mr A H Bryson, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

Mr Harry Duhan, Personal Asst to the Supt, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st inst.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

With the consent of H M's Secy of State, Mr S Flaxington, temporary Sub-Engr. 2nd grade, is granted six months' leave on half pay, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Govt of India P W Department Notification No 234 of the 15th May 1875, Mr L O'Toole, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India P W Dept Notification No 247, dated 21st May 1875, Mr M Rayne, Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, took over charge of the Indus Valley State Railway from Col F W Peile, R E, on the afternoon of the 17th May 1875.

Mr T Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Col F W Peile, R E, Engr-in-C, availed himself of the leave granted him by the Director of State Railways in his Notification No 87 of 10th inst on the afternoon of the 17th inst, making over charge of his duties to Mr M Rayne, Supt Engr, 2nd grade.

Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, Mr F L Dibblee, Ex Engr, Ghotkee Division, received charge of the current duties of the Suptdg Engr's Office, Upper Scinde Dis on the forenoon of this date.

Maj K A Jopp, R E, Ex Eng 4th grade is granted seventy-eight days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave with effect from June 28th or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to this Office Notification No 83, dated 23rd April 1875, Mr J H DeRienzie, Asst Engr, 1st grade, received charge of the Mehur Division from Mr R Gompertz, Ex Engr, on the afternoon of the 5th May 1875.

Mr D G Ottley, Asst Engr, 1st grade, reported his return from furlough at Kurrachee on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo, and is posted to the Lower Scinde Dist.

The following postings have been made by Suptdg Engr:—

Mr M McInerney, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, to the Rehtee Division.

Mr T Reid, Overseer, 1st grade, to the Ghotkee Division.

Mr D G Ottley, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to the Kotree Division.

Mr William Barris, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for seventy-three days, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th May 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 81, dated 7th May 1875, Mr W Mellor Chief Store-keeper, Punjab Northern State Railway, availed himself of the six months' leave on medical certificate therein granted on the 17th May 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 77, dated 1st May 1875, Mr W J Galwey, Ex Engr, 1st grade, availed himself of the six months' special leave therein granted on the 17th May 1875.

With reference to Punjab Northern State Railway Notification No. 51, dated 15th May 1875, Mr J H L Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, made over charge of the Chenab Depot Store to Mr Foster Canliffe, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Jhelum Bridge Depot, on the afternoon of the 13th May 1875.

With reference to Govt of India P W Dept Notification No. 185, dated 20th April 1875, permitting Mr W D Wilson, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, to resign his appointment, this subordinate ceased to belong to this Railway from 1st April 1875.

Referring to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 69 of 19th ultimo, Lieut G F Wilson, R E, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore this day in the forenoon, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Sergt R Colcombe, R E, Overseer, 1st grade, on the Barsagar Division, was transferred to the military authorities in Mhow on the 18th May 1875, in pursuance of Govt of India's P W Dept Notification No. 184, dated 20th April 1875, remanding him to military duty at his own request.

Mr W Sargon, temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways in Director's Notification No. 75, dated 25th April 1875, joined his appointment on the 22nd April 1875.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Mr J A Johnson, 4th grade Accountant, attached to the Audit [illegible] is granted [illegible] or any other [illegible]

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2 per Copy; by Post, Rs. 2-4. Subscribers are requested to remit the Price of the Copies subscribed for on delivery of the Books, as it is inconvenient to make out bills for such small amounts.

Price to Non-Subscribers, Rs. 3.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PAYNE—May 31st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of H. W. Payne, Esq., of a daughter.

TOMLINSON—May 29th, at Parell, the wife of Owen Tomlinson, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a son, prematurely.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KINLOCH—May 25th, at Murree, the wife of Captain Kinloch 60th Rifles (prematurely), of a daughter, which only survived its birth a few hours.

NELSON—May 22nd, at Rangoon, the wife of Captain W. F. Nelson, R. A., Garrison Instructor, of a son.

VERCHERE—May 26th, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major Albert M. Verchere, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES—ORDE—May 24th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Chaplain, Thomas Theophilus Forbes, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Lucknow, to Adelaide Elizabeth, only daughter of William Orde, Esq., of Meerut.

SMITH—ANEAR—May 20th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, Henry Thomas Smith, Ordnance Department, to Susan Lawrence, second daughter of Mr. Fredrick Arundel Anear, of Truro, Cornwall.

DEATH.

BURTON—May 10th, at Kotah, Emily J. Burton, the only daughter of the late Major C. E. Burton, Political Agent, Kotah.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

IF ever a full Romance of Crime in the East were to be published, we believe that many of the chapters would be founded on events which took place in Baroda during the reign of Mulharrao. The cruelties of the Inquisition, the mysterious crimes committed by Italian tyrants in the Middle Ages, the thrilling tragedies enacted in the Tower of London three or four hundred years ago, have all been rivalled by the deeds of Mulharrao during his brief sojourn of four years on the throne of the dynasty of Peelajee. Yet it is this same Mulharrao who is talked of as a "persecuted Prince," for whom ignorant philanthropists are calling for justice (meaning really that they hope he will not be punished), and in whose behalf a gang of mercenaries are endeavouring to raise a sentimental feeling of pity in the mind of the English public. The publication of the Baroda Blue Book must have put a timely check upon the efforts of the pity-manufacturers, for the revelations it contained about the vileness of the Court of Baroda surely helped to open the eyes of all honest Englishmen to the trap that had been set to catch their sympathies for the so-called "persecuted Prince." We have had before us for some time past a few facts regarding crimes committed by Mulharrao—facts which contain in them the elements of eloquent tragedy; and if in relating them as dark chapters of past Baroda history we assist the British public to form a true estimate of the man who was defended by Serjeant Ballantine, we shall be well satisfied with the result of our task.

Let us proceed to chapter one. Bhow Scindia, though a man originally of obscure origin, became under Khunderao Gaekwar the Chief Minister of the State. Khunderao trusted him in all things, and his power and influence were courted by rich and poor. One day Khunderao died suddenly in his Palace at Muckunpoora—some people believe that he was poisoned—and from his prison house at Padra, near Etola, about thirteen miles from Baroda, Mulharrao was called forth by Colonel Barr to assist at his brother's obsequies, and shortly afterwards he was placed temporarily upon the *gadee*; for Jumnabaee, Khunderao's widow, was pregnant, and if a son were born then Mulharrao would have to step down again from the throne. So long as his fate, Gaekwar or no Gaekwar, hung in the balance, he was tractable, and gave no cause of complaint in the way he performed his duties; but when Jumnabaee gave birth to a girl, and Mulharrao found himself secure upon the throne, he gave vent to his pent-up malice, and the favourites of Khunderao were his foremost victims. On the 1st May 1872 an anonymous letter was brought to Captain Hancock, Assistant Resident, to the effect that Bhow Scindia had been murdered in Baroda jail. Captain Hancock commenced inquiries into the case, and requested Mulharrao's Minister, Nana Khanvulker, to preserve Bhow Scindiah's body for a time in order that it might be examined. On the following morning, however, the request was not attended to, and the body was burned, Mulharrao's people at the same time sending in a report to the Residency that Bhow Scindia had died of dengue fever; that he had refused to take medicine, but that *on the day before he died* he took his medicine, and the malady grew worse. Poor Bhow Scindia, up to that time the favourite of fortune, no wonder he had refused to take the medicines his jailors offered him, and no wonder he died after he did "take" it! One would think that the Baroda Durbar gentlemen were perpetrating a joke upon the Residency when they despatched this suggestive, though apparently innocent, missive. How the Gaekwar and his Prime Minister must have chuckled over the story about Bhow Scindiah not taking his medicine! Of course Mulharrao easily procured men who were prepared to swear that Bhow Scindia had died in prison from dengue fever. Recently, a further examination into the circumstances of Bhow Scindia's death was made by British officials, and as witnesses there came before them four fellow prisoners of Bhow Scindia's, four sepoys of the jail guard, three doctors connected with the jail, a blacksmith, a sowar, and a senaputee's carkoon. The evidence of the prisoners fully revealed the meaning of the Durbar joke about Bhow Scindia not taking his medicines at first but afterwards taking them and dying. It now appears that about four or five o'clock on the 29th April 1872 Hurridass Gopal and Gunputrao Krishnajee, two prisoners who were allowed to live in the same cell with Khunderao's favourite, were removed from the room by Boojungrao, the under-governor of the jail. In the evening, about the time of lighting—a time that seemed very well suited for a crime—four men named Gunputrao Bulwunt, Boojungrao, Dadoo (a duffadar of the jail), and Jumal (a turnkey), entered Bhow Scindia's cell. One of them carried a glass containing a liquid. This was the "medicine" so pleasantly alluded to by Mulharrao and his coterie. The men first endeavoured to coax Bhow Scindiah to swallow the poison, and a pitiable scene of entreating on the one side and threats on the other ensued. At last three men seized him, and his voice shrieking, "Why this violence?" and calling for help and mercy—as if Mulharrao would have permitted either of these to remain in his vicinity!—rang out over the jail. In the scuffle the men were heard shouting that they were acting by the Maharaja's orders, and that he must be obeyed. One of them at last succeeded in forcing Bhow Scindia's head back, and wrenching his jaws apart, and the man who carried the "medicine" emptied the liquid in the glass into the miserable wretch's mouth and forced it down his throat. When this task had been accomplished to their satisfaction, the four assassins left Bhow Scindia to his fate. Next day he was so weak that when carried out of his room for a short time, and placed under a *neem* tree, he fainted and remained insensible for some time. When he recovered, he spoke to people about him and said he had been forcibly poisoned, and beseeched them to let the crime be made known. He was taken back to his cell, where he was closely watched all night by Dadoo; and when it appeared as if the "medicine" was not going to take effect soon enough to suit the impatience of Mulharrao, Boojungrao, another of the assassins, brought the sick man some native gruel which made him purge and vomit violently, and a dog which devoured some of the vomit died almost immediately. In the same afternoon—that is, on the 1st May—Bhow Scindia died also. The Durbar, though consenting to make the joke above recorded about the wretched man and his medicine, repudiated the right of the British Government to interfere; the Government of Bombay, after calling for reports, thought a cloud rested on the administration of the Gaekwar in consequence of his failure to clear up the suspicions connected with the death of Bhow Scindiah; the Government of India concurred with the Government of Bombay; the Secretary of State for India regretted that a *post mortem* examination of Bhow Scindia's body had not been made. And here ended—bearing in mind that the murdered man was a Prime Minister, a favourite of fortune, and a man whose chief fault in the eyes of Mulharrao was that he was Khunderao's chief adviser when that Monarch banished Mulharrao for conspiring to poison him—one of the most shocking tragedies ever perpetrated.

And now we come to chapter two. In the early part of 1872 the Gaekwar conceived a hatred towards an old *Sillakhana* servant named Govind Naik. Govind used to be employed about the zenana, and it was probably because Mulharrao grew jealous of the poor man and his Ranees that he made resolves which soon proved fatal to Govind. Bulwuntrao Eshwunt, the chief Fouzdar, was ordered to arrest Govind; no reason was given to the functionary; it was enough for him that Mulharrao had given the order. Not knowing whether the Gaekwar hated Govind much or little, Bulwuntrao treated him like the other prisoners—that is to say, gave him the same amount of food, and put the same weight of fetters upon him. But this state of matters coming to the knowledge of the Gaekwar, he altered Govind's treatment at once. Bulwuntrao was summoned before His Highness and ordered to make special fetters and irons for Govind Naik. The ordinary irons were too slight; fetters weighing at least 1½ maunds or about 100 lbs. must be prepared at once for the feet of Govind. Bulwuntrao, wondering why the Gaekwar was so severe with poor Govind, went his way and got the special irons forged, and in a short time Govind was weighed down to the ground by irons of barbarous dimensions. Leg-irons weighing 80 lbs. each, handcuffs about 50 lbs., padlocks for the handcuffs 4 pounds, and an iron collar 24 lbs.,—these were the instruments of Mulharrao's atrocious cruelty in this particular case. They are still exhibited to the curious in Baroda, and no one who sees them fails to exclaim against the brutality which ever allowed them to be hung on the frame of a human being. But this was not all the punishment which was in store for Govind. Mulharrao ordered that his diet should be changed, and instead of the ordinary fare, he received chutney to eat composed of chillies, garlic and salt, and salt water to drink. This treatment lasted for fourteen days, and poor Govind was rapidly sinking beneath his ponderous irons, his violent hunger, his agonising thirst, and the force used towards him by the jail myrmidons in order to force him to eat the mass of burning food and drink the water which increased thirst instead of allaying it. At this period his limbs had so shrunk that he was able to draw them out of the fetters, and mad with torture he rushed upon his guard and demanded not money, not liberty, but only a drink of water. The weak wretch was easily overcome, and taken back to his cell agian. The guards placed over him mentioned to Mulharrao's servants who had been sent by His Highness to see how the torture was progressing that the prisoner would neither eat nor drink the food and water placed before him; whereupon a new set of guards were appointed, who seized the wretch and with their fist forced down his throat the salt and water and the chillies. This operation was repeated twice on the following day. Poor Govind could not stand this kind of treatment much longer, and so the Gaekwar's servants resolved to close their acts of cruelty with a tragedy. On the last occasion that they had forced chillies and salt water down his throat, they mixed poison with the mass; and when they were leaving the cell one of them named Wamonrao told the guards that if the prisoner asked for water again they might give him fresh water, and particularly warned them that if any unusual change took place in the prisoner instant notice of the fact should be carried to him. About midnight the prisoner was heard muttering feebly about his family and hoping that God would protect them, and shortly afterwards, there being a sudden and absolute stillness in the cell, the guards entered and found poor Govind Naik, a corpse, collapsed amid his fetters and his irons. The Gaekwar was at once told of the death of his victim, against whom he had never deigned to lay a charge, and His Highness, as in the case of Bhow Scindia, ordered three native doctors to come and certify that the deceased had died from dengue fever, and the body was burned immediately afterwards. Thus terminates this chapter.

We have now given a few details which, though we feel they cannot enable our readers to realise all the atrocity and vindictiveness that Mulharrao displayed towards Bhow Scindia and Govind Naik, may yet serve to show what a worthless object Mulharrao would be to throw away even a grain of pity upon. Many more such chapters as we have sketched could doubtless be written, if all the misdeeds which were perpetrated in Mulharrao's reign were made known; but even the two we have here presented to our readers are significant enough, and ought to be as useful in indicating Mulharrao's character as the details of a hundred crimes perpetrated by him. Such an object as the late Gaekwar was probably never before presented to the British public for their pity, and it is wonderful that for the sake of such a rascal a serious attempt has been made to discredit Lord Northbrook.

HOLKAR'S PRESENT TO THE NEW GAEKWAR.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE emissary of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, who had arrived on the day of the installation, was introduced in full Durbar on Saturday last to H. H. Syajeerao Gaekwar and Ranee Jumnabaee by the accomplished Dewan, Sir T. Madhava Rao. Colonel Sakkaram Martand, *alias* Bapoo Saheb Resimvallay, then presented the *Khalest* and the several rich and costly presents he had brought with him from H. H. of Indore. The presents consisted of a jewelled "aigrette" for the puggaree, a splendid necklace of pearls, twenty-one pieces of khincob and other articles of dress, besides an elephant with trappings and two Arab horses. Ranee Jumnabaee received five articles of rich dress, including a very valuable gold embroidered saree. Sweet little Tarabaee also received five dresses. Jumnabaee during her temporary residence at Poona had very well sustained the dignity as the Ranee of the gallant Khunderao, and when H. H. the Holkar came to Poona last year, she treated H. H. to a costly and sumptuous dinner.

Colonel Bapoo Saheb, accompanied by Gunputrao Mahajan and the Fudnis went to the Havalee on two elephants, while the third carried the rich presents. The ceremonies of the Durbar were over in about an hour, and Colonel Bapoo Saheb then had a private interview with Ranee Jumnabaee. The decided and bold policy adopted by H. H. the Holkar, in acknowledging the new Gaekwar, does no doubt deserve praise. It at once shows that H. H. has full confidence in the doings of the Paramount Power, while in a social way it goes to connect the two States together.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, 30TH MAY.

CLOUDS have been flitting about the sky this last week, yet we have had no rain, which we sadly need now as the heat has been intense. Hitherto the mortality has not been very great, but it is feared if we do not soon have the rains, we might have an unpleasant time to look forward to.

Nothing has been stirring since I last wrote to you. There is an absolute dearth of news. I scarcely know anything of importance I could write to you about. I forget though. Our Chief Commissioner is about to leave his pleasant retreat at Puchmerry to pay us a visit, a great event I can assure you, considering it is scarcely two months out of the twelve we can boast of having a resident chief. I am informed, however, the visit will be short, but its object is praiseworthy. It is nothing more or less than this: that as soon as the monsoons are over he (our Chief) may be free to start on his tour of inspection and shooting—a tour extending to the period of six or eight months. Don't be alarmed should you have occasion to communicate with the local Government, though our Chief may be in the jungles, you will always find a courteous Secretary at Nagpore who will attend to you and whose action I have no doubt will meet the full "concurrence" of the Chief.

The result of the examination in Mahrattee of the graded officers in the service in these provinces was published in the last *Gazette*. Two passed with credit. Mr. Naylor, a District Superintendent of Police, and Baboo Rajani Natt Roy, the Assistant to the Accountant General. The rest—6 in number—says the *Gazette* "*have passed* subject to a *further* examination in colloquial." How they could have *passed* and yet have to undergo a further examination is to me inexplicable, and you may put any construction you like on this dubious announcement in the *Gazette*. But it strikes me the construction the Accountant General will put will be simple enough should any of the said officers ask for the increased allowance of Rs. 50 per month to which they would be entitled after passing the examination. He will most probably ask them to wait till November when they will have an opportunity of passing the examination without any qualifying clause attached to their names. Five out of these six officers are civilians and four of four years' standing in the service. There is a good deal of agitation in England as the system of "cramming" which prevails to a great extent among the candidates to the Indian Civil Service. I find from the English papers delivered by the last mail that "out of the thirty-seven successful candidates this year more than half were the products of the most notorious 'crammers' of the day." But I think it would be doing a great injustice to the successful candidates already out in India to suppose that they could be guilty of any such questionable act as that of "cramming," for a language in which they have to administer justice and conduct the ordinary business of the Court. Perhaps it was this feature in their character which made a deep impression on the mind of Mr. Grant Duff, and sent him into raptures about the three competition-wallahs whom he met last cold weather.

THE COWLEY CATECHISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The solemn protest of the writer in the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer*, quoted by you, against the undisguised attempt by the Cowley Fathers to propagate a form of Christianity which has not the sanction of the Church in whose communion they are, is deserving of the most serious consideration. The extracts which he has given from the "Catechism" put forth under their authority leave no room for doubt as to the real character of their influence in this country, and the expedients which, if necessary, they are prepared to employ. The doctrine taught in the very remarkable extracts furnished by the writer in question is, as will have been seen, purely Romish; and it is further obvious that the parties who have issued the *Urdu* version are not unfamiliar with the methods employed in the South of India, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by another Religious Order, to commend their system to the natives. The way in which the Mahomedan word *Hadis* is introduced would lead the Indian student of the Catechism to suppose that there exists a known collection of traditional sayings of the Apostles, of equal authority with the canonical scriptures; just as the "missioners" at Madura, about two hundred years ago, pressed heathen sacrificial terms into their service, interchanged images with their idolatrous disciples, amalgamated Christian and Hindu rites, and even invented Vedas and Puranas to support their cause.

Now, who is responsible for the presence in this country of this new Religious Order—of whom Monsignor Capel's statement, about the Ritualistic clergy generally, is, in a special degree, true, that "they are assuredly disseminating our [Romish] doctrine?" I await a reply.

The Cowley Fathers came out professedly to look after the fallen and helpless classes of Christians, to aid the regular pastors of churches in dealing with the outcasts of society, and to press the claims of religion on the careless and unconverted. They had no call to revise our theology, or to arrange our ritual.

Had they adhered to their original programme of work, they might have reckoned on the support even of those who differed from them in views; whereas now their influence is not felt to be an unmixed benefit to the people.

I will only add, what may be unknown to the earnest writer in the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer*, that the Catechism which he so mercilessly exposes exists also in English, and that an attempt, happily frustrated, was recently made to introduce it into the Education Society's Schools at Byculla as a Text-book of religious instruction.

ANGLICAN.

1st June.

A NATIVE ON ENGLISH AND NATIVE CHARACTERISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is as painful to witness the slow introduction into educated native society of the elements of discontent, and of the fashion of unnecessarily closely watching the actions of Anglo-Indians, studiously endeavouring to discover flaws of the most insignificant character in them, and of stigmatising almost all their doings as unjust, impolitic, and the like; as it is pleasurable to witness the slow reforms in their society, the growth of independent spirit and the development of a higher moral tone. Of late years the fashion of joining in the wholesale condemnation of the character of the Anglo-Indians has been so extensively adopted, that scarcely a Hindoo or a Parsee is to be found, but is said to have become "independent spirit," and to speak his mind. I am afraid this state of things is likely to be productive of a great deal of mischief, and to be prejudicial to the interests of the educated natives in general and those educated natives who have received their education in England in particular. The latter have almost invariably been so exceedingly well received in England; so kindly and hospitably treated, excused in private and even in public societies all manner of breaches of etiquette, and all manner of peculiarities which often rudely shocked their host's fine and delicate sense of decency, on the score of their being foreigners, by the kind and generous souls there, that they feel extremely depressed and discontented, when they are told, while yet they have not seen Anglo Indian society, that the same people here have "the inmost desire of their hearts to see the natives of this country kept down to the level of the hewers of wood and drawers of water," (vide *Indu Prakash*, May 24,) as if there was some mysterious agency in the climate of India, or there were something in their association with the natives that had produced a retrograde transformation of them from the noble, generous, honest, truth-speaking, bold class of people to what they are described to be in some of the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular papers of Bombay and Bengal, and in the lectures, &c., of such gentlemen as Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and some few Baboos. These fresh arrivals, with their ears thus poisoned, and when they are also told that they are personally disliked, and their every movement is noted and criticized, and that there are preparations on foot to make their position as uncomfortable and as unpleasant as possible, begin at once thoughtlessly to study the art of doing everything that would set the Anglo-Indians against them; they assume threatening aspects, take every little thing—whether it is really meant to be such or not—as an insult, in short, prepare themselves for a war which is not really impending except in their fancy. Thus their life becomes unpleasant and their position anomalous. They are disliked by the natives because they have set at defiance all the old foolish customs and have assumed European airs; and are disliked by the Anglo-Indians because they hold up their heads not only very high, but looking frowningly towards them. The Anglo-Indians begin to lose confidence, and so also the Government, in our loyalty; they feel that we are growing insensible to all the benefits they have conferred upon us by their Government, their example, and their generous and free offer to us of the best services under the Government; and there is gaining ground in their quarters a belief that natives take to cavilling the moment they are allowed to emerge from ignorance, prejudice, and slavishness to breathe the air of freedom and equality, and enter any privileged line. It is possible that this state of things may be injurious to those who are dependent on Government in the various departments of the State, and that they may be the victims of the rashness and imprudence of those who have a lot of money, and the so-called independence of spirit which in most cases is nothing more than a quarrelsome disposition.

For a native to discuss the subject of the present fashion above alluded to as a whole, and defend the abused party, is as absolutely necessary for the sake of truth, as it is difficult and dangerous. He must have a great deal of thought, freedom from prejudice, a very dispassionate mind, a keen sense of justice, and an intimate knowledge of English society in England. He must have no ill feeling against either Europeans or natives. He must be prepared to have various motives attributed to him, because unfortunately natives are too ready to attribute motives to any one who differs from them, and too ready to believe that he does so because he is expecting to get a magistracy or judgeship, or a larger custom, or a knighthood, or a baronetcy. I cannot presume to handle the subject so well as one above described. I can only take up parts of it, and venture my humble opinion on the matter and support it by my little experience, hoping that a better and an abler one may take up the subject and do justice to those to whom we owe our education, our living, and, above all, the very power they have given us of criticizing and censuring their actions to the extent unknown among other nations, present or past.

The *Indu Prakash* blames the Anglo-Indians for asserting the superiority—intellectual and moral—of the British over the natives of India. If the Anglo-Indians err at all it is not in asserting the fact of the superiority so much as in estimating the degree of that superiority. That the British are superior intellectually is beyond doubt; and they will remain so is equally undoubted as long as the state of our education in India, our foolish customs, our climate, our physical and mental organization inherited from our fathers, our habitual disregard of the laws of individual and public health, and our other surroundings remain the same. This is proved by physiological considerations, by the experience of travellers, by the results of competitive examinations in England and India, and by the experience of those who have *actually tried their strength with theirs*. Individual experience and the experience frankly expressed to me by some friends have brought me, of course against my wish, to regard them as intellectually superior. I have stayed with English people in England, I have learnt in the same schools with them for a sufficient length of time, I have been considered as one of them, and had access to all that they knew, and like students of the same school I have had extensive opportunities of testing their powers and comparing them with mine and with those other Indians, and when I put in a fine and delicate scale, my and my Indian friends' powers on one side, and their on the other, even yielding to the natural temptation, engendered of one's conceit, which every one has of putting stealthily an additional weight on his own side, I could not help coming to the conclusion, that, given the same surrounding circumstances favourable for study on both sides, and making all necessary allowances, their side gravitated downwards more quickly than mine. I believe it is not those who merely from pre-conceived notions assert this thing or that, that can judge in this matter rightly; but it is those who have had to struggle and tug with the British students, who had to strain their nerves to the utmost to come up to them and occasionally to beat them as I have done, that can feel their power and superiority. I have said that I have beaten some British students, I may say some of the *best* of them in competitive examinations; this I did to avoid it being said that my experience of this peculiar nature may be accounted for by supposing that I was not particularly bright, and that therefore I was dazzled with what to others would have been a common-place thing. Many an Indian friend of mine in England will bear me out in this. I have often observed that fresh Indian arrivals in England heavily laden with M.A's B.A's L.M's G.G.M C's L.s' L.B's and burdened with the pride of being the best English scholars, reputed to be writers of prose and verse and what not, after a short stay get slowly and imperceptibly improved, and their belief in the mysterious power and great value of their late acquirements as slowly vanishes, to give place to the belief that there are better honours in England, better men to compete with and harder battles to fight. Do we not all tacitly acknowledge, when we are studying British authors, and admiring the works of British statesmen, scientific men, mechanics, and others, that they are a superior race? Do we not acknowledge their superiority, when we study what they do, observe what they do, admire what they do, fight the literary fight as they do, think in their language, write in their language, and imitate them in a variety of ways? If they are intellectually superior in England, why should they not be so in India? The best of families send out their sons to India, the best of scholars go in for the Indian services, true because hard competition and perhaps pecuniary circumstances compel them to do so; but those cast out by hard competition and hard fate need not necessarily be an inferior class of men, and, as a matter of fact, they are not so except in some few cases. The fact that Dr. Chuckerbutty achieved a brilliant success at the medical service competition (on which the *Indu Prakash* lay such stress) does not in the least prove the equality. Dr. Chuckerbutty was really an able man, but it is a poor compliment to him to say that his great achievement was in beating some Europeans. If the various circumstances that go to make up success in a competitive examination were minutely inquired into, it will be found that the success is less often due to merits than to accidents and cramming. But with all Dr. Chuckerbutty's ability how much, compared to his fellow students in England, has he done, even though he had an extensive private practice, rare opportunities of study and ample time? Have not the British companions of his student days done much more original work under much less favourable circumstances? How many out of the host of those who have since entered the Medical and Civil and other Services, have done original work? In spite of all possible facilities given both here and in England, how few Dadabhai Naoroji, Salar Jungs, Kero Lakshmans, Mahadeorows, Chuckerbuttys, has India produced of late years? If there be intellectual equality, surely the best way to prove it is not to rail against Anglo-Indians, not to brand Government officials with injustice, and Anglo-Indians with cruelty, barbarity, inhumanity, and the like; not to quarrel with them in railway carriages in presence of their ladies; not to search carefully for grammatical and other errors in their writings; not to give hot lectures in England and invoke sympathies of old maids for fancied wrongs; not to appeal to competitive examinations to decide the question; but patiently and perseveringly to cultivate the mind, adopt their manner of living and thinking, moderate the effects of our abominable climate by scientific appliances, cleanse our habitations of all sorts of filth and abominations, purge our society of all sorts of evil customs, and then as loyal grateful and humble people (for humbleness is the natural outcome of a higher and a noble culture), ask those who rule over us and monopolize everything good to give us our due, if we are then equal to them. Then there will be no occasion for any one to say, what is now repeated *ad nauseam*, that our rulers do not give us what they promise, and do not treat us as they ought to treat us.

The question of moral equality is a still more difficult one, and, moreover, it is a delicate one. Here even there is no question of the superiority, if the word "moral" were understood to be much more comprehensive than it is generally given credit for. From what one observes in England and in English society in India, the conclusion is forced upon him that our rulers are more *honest*, more *truth-speaking*, more *just*, more humane, more merciful, and have a finer sense of decency. The first three attributes are universally acknowledged to be theirs, and everyone who has had dealings with them knows it too well. It is only when people compare individuals with individuals that they can make out that it is not so; but that such comparison is ridiculous will be easily seen if one may venture to compare (with all due deference to the gentleman) Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji with an ordinary British rogue, for instance. Of course the former is the type of a gentleman and has a character which even the best Englishman may envy, and the latter is, after all, a rogue, and so there could be no comparison. Yet strange to say even such comparisons are often shown to our advantage and their disadvantage, and advanced as proofs of our superiority in that respect. Whoever calmly reviews his preanglicized life, so to speak, or that period of his life when he was surrounded by foolish people, and foolish customs, had not yet even so much as a smattering of the English language, was perhaps attending a vernacular school, and compares it with his post-anglicized life, that is the one he has after having acquired a sound and thorough knowledge of the English language, after having moved among educated natives, and after having had the final and the most effective brush by a visit to England and by social intercourse with the English, and after having received the elevating and refining dose of morals in English female society,—I say if he compares the two, he will find not a little change for the better in the latter. How many would acknowledge that there was in reality this moral improvement as the result of the favourable circumstances that went to make up the post-anglicized life? Does he not attach more importance to honesty, does he not shrink from telling lies more than he did before, does he not cover more of his body, does he not show greater anxiety to make his language as free from the slightest show of indecency as possible, does he not prefer the harmless amusements of theatres to the odious "nautches," does he not respect others' liberty more, does he not respect and love ladies more, does he not treat his children with less harshness, does he not refrain more from using violence and abusive words to his fellow creatures; in short, does he not more approach a true Christian? Is there not truth in this, that the dress of some natives, the conversation of even the most enlightened natives, betray an amount of indelicacy which would be positively shocking to Europeans? Translate half a dozen sentences uttered by a Parsee lady or a Hindoo lady to an English lady, and who could say they will be free from some expressions which are unwittingly uttered but which are positively shocking to the latter? How few honest and truth-speaking traders are there who can compare with British traders? If the morality of trade in England is low because of the extensive practice of adulteration, are they not lower still here by the extensive practice of wholesale lies as to the prices which every one is prepared to hear as a matter of course from most of the trades-people here? The true answers to these numerous questions if they prove anything, they prove this—that though we are not morally very low, yet we are inferior and shall be so as long as we have not thoroughly assimilated the good qualities of these our superiors. This is the conclusion arrived at by looking at the question from all sides and by an impartial judgment and not by jumping to hasty conclusions like some one is said to have jumped to, when he said that the standard of morality of England was very low, because in London streets he saw drunken people and some of the frail sex! He simply saw one dark side; he never thought of finding out its causes, he never observed the bright side, and as for the bright side of even that dark side, he never dreamt of seeing. Of course among natives there have been and there are now numerous honourable exceptions who can compare very favourably with the British in this respect; but unfortunately one is bound to acknowledge that the Anglo-Indians are right when they say that the Indians as a nation are inferior to their British competitors.

I have simply discussed these questions in the hopes of drawing the attention of some native gentlemen better qualified to discuss it; it is too extensive and difficult a subject; but I have no doubt a masterly discussion will not fail to convince many sceptics of the truth of my statements, that at present at least we are, as a nation, morally and intellectually inferior to the British. As to the question how far in those cases where the moral and intellectual equality of some few natives is universally acknowledged, is justice done to them, I have no means of judging yet; but I have no doubt that justice will be done to those who are deserving, and if I were allowed to say what my first impression was when I thought of this subject and began to look round me, I may say that justice is done in most cases. Socially too those who come up to the standard, and those who show that their regard for their British friends is not merely lip deep but heart-deep, and those who conform to the rules of a refined and polite society, are treated just as well here as in England. I may mention in this connection a fact told me by a native friend that his European friends actually shed tears on one occasion when he parted with them, such was his popularity among them, and, considering his independent position and their disinterestedness, no possible bad motive can be attributed to either party. There are numerous instances of this kind and they will increase in number if we wish. Let us befriend them and ask them as friends what we wish them to grant us, not because we fear them, but because friendship is better than enmity, which must be created by our harsh language and by our constant complaints, especially as the British are not angels.

AN INDIAN.

Bombay, 31st May.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

A MELANCHOLY accident occurred on board the s. s. Rosario yesterday morning at 7 A. M. The crew were engaged hoisting in bags of wheat at the after hatchway. The chief mate, Mr. James Williamson, was standing near the hatch when a slingful of bags was hoisted, swung on board, and hit him on the back He was knocked down the hatchway head first. The unfortunate officer's head struck the lower deck iron combings, and he then fell on to the stone ballast. His head was terribly cut open, and death ensued immediately.

By this event his widow and five or six children are deprived of their supporter. Mr. Williamson had served with Captain Puddicombe, of the Rosario, in different ships for two years and a half. He bore an excellent character as a steady, vigilant, and careful officer, and we are glad to learn that a subscription list has been opened on behalf of his family.

Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., the agents of the Rosario, will be glad to take charge of any subscriptions for the bereaved widow and family, and will remit them to the proper quarter.

We are pleased to have to acknowledge as already received—

Captain, officers, and crew of the s. s. Rosario	Rs. 230
T. L.	,, 50
B.enhe.m	,, 50

Yesterday a Coroner's inquest on the body was held, and the jury having considered the evidence, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased's death was occasioned by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen into the hold of the s. s. Rosario.

THE CATHOLIC PROCESSION OF CORPUS CHRISTI AT BANDORA.

THE announcement that a procession of Corpus Christi at Bandora was to take place on Sunday last caused the assembling of a very large number of Roman Catholics from Bombay, amounting to several thousands of all ages. Just about this time last year a first procession of Corpus Christi took place at Bandora, and the success which attended that initiative had given courage to the Catholics to repeat the same ceremony over again this year. Bishop Meurin's consent to preside over the ceremony lent additional importance to the occasion. Father Durrah, in charge of the arrangements, issued invitations to all the churches to send in confraternities to represent the several parishes, who responded to his call by being present on the occasion. From 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the stations from Colaba to Parell were crowded with Catholics. Fortunately many had repaired to Bandora on Saturday, availing themselves of the holiday in honour of the Queen's birthday, otherwise difficulties of transporting so many would have been increased considerably. At 4 o'clock the train arrived at Bandora and the passengers took their way towards St. Peter's. From the steeple of St. Peter's numerous flags were flying in the breeze in this way announcing the festive occasion. The Church was very tastefully decorated. The middle columns supporting the buildings were wreathed with flowers and evergreens, and the garlands passed over a number of chandeliers and globes which were hung up in close proximity with each other. The middle altar had received the special attention of those in charge of the decorations. Flowers both natural and artificial rising amidst green trees and interspersed with lamps and brilliant candlesticks, and from the roof hung clusters of lights and globes which gave to the sacred edifice an appearance more like that of a grotto in an autumnal season than the grave aspect of a Christian temple. In front of the Church, several feet high above, transparencies were put up bearing several mottos which, on return of the procession, made a very impressive effect upon the spectators.

At 5 p. m. the procession commenced to move majestically, and under the management of the several Fathers, it proved a complete success. The Confraternity of St. Francis Xavier, of the newly built Church at Dabool, was preceded by the Sodality of the boys of St. Peter's, and followed by several other confraternities; then came the St. Mary's Sodality wearing beautiful badges of broad ribbons of three different colours, the officers across their shoulders and the other members round their necks, which created a very imposing appearance. The several banners of the different sodalities and confraternities representing their respective Patrons could be seen from their elevated position from a distance floating in the air, lent a grand and solemn aspect to the great event. These confraternities, &c. filed in two rows, had already reached a mile when the girls of St. Joseph's Home, headed by the boys of St. Peter's, followed them. The sight of these innocent children and their modest bearing was very interesting. All were dressed in white with their hair left loose over their shoulders and covered by a white veil. The smallest of them came first and the first two who must have been only between 3 and 4 years of age, and who were most affectionately supported by either hand by one of the sisters, carried small banners in their hands; their number amounted to about 100, and they were so arranged that the tallest of them brought up the rear. The eldest carried large tapers in their hands ornamented with beautiful small flowers with a pamphlet of hymns that were to be sung on the occasion, while others carried bouquets and small baskets of flowers. They all marched with their heads inclined and their eyes fixed to the ground, and never once during the whole procession did they lift their heads out of respect to the solemnity of the occasion in which they took part. Then followed the Priests and last of all the Pallium with the Bishop under it carrying in his hands the Blessed Sacrament, the object of this solemn Catholic gathering. The Bishop was followed by men and then came the ladies and women who alone have amounted to some thousands.

The procession that thus extended over a great distance that the whole of it could not be seen by any one at one glance, moved at slow pace and wended its way behind the Church and passed that thickly populated part at Bandora which is occupied by fishermen. There were triumphal arches everywhere and the inhabitants appear to have vied with one another to do all they could to make the occasion a grand one. At the entrance of the town a large pendal was erected which bore the inscription in large letters, visible from a great distance, "*Ave Maria, Ora pro nobis*;" and during the passage through the town one had only to raise his eyes to see appropriate mottoes, evergreens and banners in every direction. Every house, without exception, was provided with a stool with a censor on it, more or less elegant, according to the means of each resident. The crosses which in this locality one meets with at almost every pace were all attired in their holiday garb.

After taking a curve the procession wended its way in the direction of the hill and there, in the midst of the native town, a high pandall around a cross was erected, in which the first benediction was given. Throughout the road the decorations continued. The singing of the hymns, the tunes of the music, the reciting of the rosaries, were carried on by each group as they moved along in procession. The side of the hill was lined by numerous Parsees and Hindoos who watched the great gathering with interest. The procession was now at the top of the hill and another benediction was given from an improvised altar erected on the eastern side of the Church of N. S de Monte. The descent was then rapidly made. It was past seven and the darkness was setting in, and torches and lanterns were called into requisition, and slowly the procession entered the compound of St. Andrew's. The tall cross in front of the Church was prepared with magnificence for a third benediction to be given there. The vast compound and the public road were filled with human beings over whom the torches and lanterns threw their light. The banners with their golden hue, the varied dresses of the confraternities, the gorgeous vestments of priests, and the snow-white attire of the girls, intermixed with the sombre mantle of the nuns, imparted to the scene in the torch-light, an almost magic appearance which will not soon be effaced.

Starting from this place the procession turned towards St. Peter's, where the final benediction was given and which crowned the pious work of the day; 3½ hours in all were occupied in performing the round.

Soon after the ceremony was over the congregation dispersed, and within half an hour the train was bearing back to Bombay the crowds of people who seemed greatly pleased at having taken part in so grand a remonstration of Catholic faith.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 1st June, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W., Ther. 90.
CARWAR, 1st June, 6-25 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 5 to 6, Ther. 86, Bar. 29.90.
MANGALORE, 1st June, 4-5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. to N.W., Ther max. 89, min. 81, W. B. 83, Bar. 29.95.
TUTICORIN, 1st June, 5 P. M.—Weather fair, wind S., Ther. 90, Bar. 29.75.
VINGORLA, 1st June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. moderate, Ther. 88, fall of rain, 13 cents.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL BRITISH TROOPS N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 1st June.

Doctor Carre, Surgeon-General British Troops, will shortly proceed to England from [illegible].

Doctor Crawford, Deputy Surgeon-General British Troops, Sirhind Circle, will permanently officiate.

Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice, North-West Provinces, left for England this evening.

TRADE ROUTES TO CABUL.

LAHORE, 1st June.

The Peshawur authorities notify that the only safe route to Cabul being *via* Koorum, traders, &c. must not use any other route.

It is rumoured that Nowroz Khan is intriguing with the Wazeers to block the Koorum route.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

LONDON, 1st June.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby, in reply to Earl Russell, stated that the German Government had recently declared that Germany might be forced to strike the first blow in consequence of the increase of the French armaments, but that the threatened danger had been averted by the intervention of England and Russia.

THE BRITISH RECRUITING SYSTEM.

A debate then took place on the recruiting question.

The Duke of Cambridge made a speech in reply to Lord Hardinge, and to previous criticisms by Lord Elcho, in which he said that the quality of our recruits was satisfactory.

PRESENCE OF STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the Commons the resolution proposed by the Marquis of Hartington, on the subject of the expulsion of strangers, was negatived. Mr. Disraeli's amendment was, however, finally adopted, to the effect that if in any sitting of the House any member shall take notice that strangers are present, the speaker shall forthwith put the question that strangers be ordered to withdraw, without any debate or amendment.

MILITARY.

It is stated in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that Sir John Michel, G.C.B., will succeed Lord Sandhurst as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The Plymouth and Aberdare Iron Companies have suspended payment, thereby involving a large firm of discount brokers and causing sundry minor failures.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 31st May, Aft.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 31st May.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 103

The sum of £433,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Peshawur and Ennerdale.

In reference to a raffle advertised by Albert and Co., of Secunderabad, purporting to be planned for the benefit of Roman Catholic institutions, the Bishop of Secunderabad has stated in the local paper that he has no knowledge of, or interest in, the speculation.

It is said that H. H. Holkar has, since the close of the Baroda Commission Inquiry, written to the Governor-General expressing his entire concurrence in the course adopted by the Government of India. It has been often stated that Holkar refused to take a seat on the Commission, but there is, we believe, no truth in the statement.

Among some items of news from Afghanistan published in the *Pioneer*, we read that Nauroz Khan is said to be in Mohmund Bajour's territory, and his men appear to be deserting him. Arsala Khan reports that he (Arsala Khan) has brought his troops back to Lalpura, that the heads of the neighbouring tribes are coming into him, and that the Khyberi Maliks have agreed to go to Cabul to have an interview with the Amir. Orders have been received from Cabul to send these Maliks as soon as possible. No successor has yet been appointed to Nauroz Khan, and this looks as if the Amir meant to keep the Mohmunds under his own direct influence for the future.

A correspondent writes to us complaining that letters are not sent out to Bandora for delivery by the early morning train. This is only one instance of the bad effects of the false economy shown by the Post Office in discontinuing the morning mails. At our request the Bombay Post Master has made a final representation on the subject to the Head of the Department at Allahabad, or Simla, or wherever that official may dwell, and it is possible that the expenditure of the two or three hundred rupees a month which the morning mail would cost may yet be sanctioned, if the money is not wanted on the other side of India. If it is, of course Bombay must go without it.

The *Punjab Intelligencer*, a native paper published in English at Lahore, has been recently cast in damages for libel in the District Court of Lahore. The plaintiff in the case was Mr. Naggs, the proprietor of the Railway Refreshment Rooms at Umballa, whose charges for refreshment were the subject of a defamatory letter which the *Intelligencer* published. The damages claimed were Rupees 1,000, but the Court only granted a decree for Rs. 150, with full costs on the amount claimed. The defendant pleaded absence of malice in mitigation of damages, and also that he was not aware he was responsible, being under the impression that as long as he gave up the name of the writer of the libel he was not liable.

The *Indian Church Gazette* has, of course, something to say about Moody and Sankey. The following is an extract from an article in that journal in the last number :—" Of what they may be doing at home it is difficult to judge at so great a distance; but if we may form any idea from what we have seen of their present co-adjutor, Mr. Taylor, who has been at work in Calcutta, we must say that we question whether the evil done may not outweigh and overbalance the good. Mr. Taylor in fact, we know in several instances, was simply a sheep stealer. He allured those who were quietly feeding in another pasture and carried them off to his own pet preserve." What has the *Bombay Guardian* to say to this? Are not he and his friends receivers of the stolen goods?

The following telegram is published in the *Pioneer*, dated Rangoon, 29th May, giving a few more particulars of the encounter with dacoits in Pegu :—" Two notorious dacoits have been shot dead, one captured, and four escaped unarmed. Colonel Hamilton and Mr. Raikes with police were attacked before daylight on two sides. The police would not charge but fired volleys. Colonel Hamilton's orderly has been wounded. Two Burmese inspectors are following up the dacoits. The dacoits' double-barrelled guns have been seized by the police. Colonel Hamilton, Inspector-General of Police, has been shot through the heart by the dacoits at Pyagalay, near Pegu. He died instantaneously. His corpse is brought into Rangoon, and will be buried to-day. Inspector Doughty is after the gang. Great distress is reported amongst the Karens, near Tonghoo, from famine."

If the Prince of Wales is really to visit India in the autumn, the question of the apportionment of the cost ought to be determined now. Should India bear the whole expense of the visit, or should it partly be shared by the mother country? There ought to be no difficulty, the *Friend of India* thinks, in deciding the matter. The Prince is to be our guest, and the cost of entertaining him should, therefore, be borne by ourselves. But then he should come, as every other guest comes, at his own expense. The outlay incident to the voyage in the way of outfit, retinue, flying squadron, and so on should be borne by England. And if any attempt is made to saddle the people of India with monies laid out at home in preparation for the voyage, it should be resisted. India will receive the Prince with a hearty welcome and entertain him royally, and that is all she can be expected to do.

The *Pioneer* hears that some very judicious and efficient arrangements are soon likely to be made for an improved internal administration of Her Majesty's Naval Dockyard at Kidderpore. The Government in the Military Department have sanctioned a lakh of rupees for building a wall embankment on the river side. This should have been done years ago. So obvious and necessary are the improvements required, that it is only surprising they have been delayed so long. A thorough classification, a restorage of the articles in the yard, and a careful inventory of every thing in it, as well as other good work, is being carried out by a Committee under the presidency of Dr. G. W. Cline, barrister-at-law, of the Finance Department. Captain Bythesea, R. N., from whose energetic action many reforms may be expected in the Indian Naval Service, has left Calcutta for Simla.

The *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* publishes the following paragraph about another movement in Calcutta for the purpose of absorbing the *Friend of India* :—" After swallowing up the *Friend of India* the *Indian Observer* (or, after swallowing up the *Indian Observer*, the *Friend of India*—for it is not quite clear which journal has swallowed the other) is about, in its turn, to be swallowed up by the *Indian Statesman*. At least such is the programme put forward by the proprietors of the latter journal in inviting the public of Calcutta to take up a fresh issue of shares. At the same time, opportunity is taken to explain the hitherto lean appearance of the *Statesman*—lean, that is, in comparison with the portly dimensions it is to assume after this new act of deglutition has been safely accomplished. As it is, to say the least, doubtful whether people who paid for a weekly paper, will generally care to be transferred bodily to the subscription list of a daily that has yet its spurs to win, the assumption of the proprietors that they will acquire fifteen hundred new subscribers by this stroke of business is, to say the least, problematical."

The working of the Infanticide Rules for the N. W. Provinces does not appear to be very satisfactory. The returns of the population of the proclaimed villages comprised in 27 districts are either wrong or else the infanticide rules are very ineffective. On the 1st of April 1875, there were found to be in these villages 80,235 boys and only 32,759 girls, and the returns for the previous year show similar results. The Government of the N. W. Provinces is somewhat puzzled to know what to do under the circumstances, for not only do the figures above given cause some almost insuperable difficulties, but when suspicious cases are brought to trial convictions are very rare. Of the 28 cases locally adjudged suspicious, of which the Cawnpore district contributed 10, only 8 cases involving 21 persons were sent for trial and six persons only were convicted and 15 were acquitted. One of these prisoners, from Basti, was transported for life, but he was one of 11 persons from the same place, the remaining 10 were all acquitted. Thoroughly accurate and trustworthy statistics are required, and the Government have impressed upon district officers the importance of having reliable returns, meanwhile on points of importance the Lieutenant-Governor has determined to issue special orders in a separate communication.

The *Friend of India* :—" Lord Northbrook is entitled to the praise of being a very laborious Viceroy, but is not fitted, it may be feared, by nature to fill the chair of men like Wellesley, Hastings, and Dalhousie. He has been particularly unfortunate, moreover, in that his own deficiencies are not supplemented by the qualities of those by whom he is advised. To take a very small example: What man of the world, having to ask a favour of native gentlemen, would have addressed them through the medium of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, as was done lately in this city in the case of the red liveries? The last instance of this awkward conduct that has come to our notice, is in connection with the officer who was assaulted by Sir Jung Bahadoor's nephew at the Howra railway station. The circumstances were fully reported in the newspapers at the time, and need not be recapitulated. But what is not perhaps so generally known, is that the Governor-General employed the prestige of his position to endeavour to induce the officer in question to apologise to the offender, and distinctly, as we are assured, hinted at the loss of his commission as the alternative if he did not. The endeavour naturally failed. The officer replied that he was not conscious of any conduct requiring apology; that he had done no more than all Englishmen would do in defending himself when attacked; and that, under the advice of his Colonel and brother officers, he respectfully declined to comply with the Viceroy's directions. If the Viceroy could take his commission, it was there for His Excellency to take; and he preferred losing it in that way to the risk of losing it by the sentence of a court martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. This, as we have stated, was the reply naturally to be expected; but what is to be said of a ruler who lays himself open to rebuke in this way from the simple manliness of a lieutenant in a marching regiment? The order was, we believe, immediately withdrawn, or reduced to a request that the officer would make some expression of regret for what had occurred, *if the Nepalese would first apologise for having assaulted him!* We find it very difficult to credit this story, but it is sent to us on such high authority that we have no alternative but to publish it."

The *Oriental Figaro* has taken Mr. Robert Knight as the subject of its latest cartoon; but the likeness is far from a good one. Mr. Knight has a more shapely head and a far more intellectual expression of countenance than the artist has given him. The literary notice of Mr. Knight's career is kindly and flattering, but very inaccurate. The writer states, for instance, that Mr. Knight " it was, who, when the flood of indignation caused by the Mutiny pervaded all classes of the European community, stemmed the torrent of inhumanity and strove to deliver Englishmen from the reproach of being as blood-thirsty as the mutineers. In so doing he risked much. He was then Editor and Proprietor of the *Times of India* and daily read a pile of letters containing the laconic direction 'stop my paper, sir!' until passions cooled and moderate counsels prevailed." In 1857-58 the *Times of India* was not in existence. The *Bombay Times* was then owned by native shareholders, who dismissed their Editor, Dr. Buist, for writing against the natives, and took on Mr. Knight in his place. The latter gentleman, of course, incurred no pecuniary risk in supporting the views of the proprietors of his paper. Credit is justly given to Mr. Knight for having done much for Indian journalism. Owing to the want of enterprise of other newspaper proprietors in Bombay, he had everything his own way from the time he and Mr. Mull started the *Times of India* in the beginning of 1860 till the end of 1863, and he made the paper for a time unquestionably the leading daily paper in India. It is probably the strongest testimony to his ability as a journalist that, owing to the prestige he acquired for the *Times of India*, that paper has survived for ten years the severance of his connection with it, living all the time on the recollection of its departed greatness. A curious mistake is made by the artist of the *Figaro* in numbering the *Bombay Saturday Review* among the papers Mr. Knight has edited. The *Review* was started and edited by the man whom Mr. Knight always used to denounce as his bitterest journalistic enemy. We observe that the *Figaro* thinks it probable " Mr Knight's official position in the Bengal Secretariat will not be of long duration," now he has bought the *Friend of India* for the purpose of assailing Lord Northbrook. We should think Mr. Knight himself must have made up his mind to become a free lance again; for, whatever he may say about the muzzling of Government officers in India, it is certain that any Civil Servant in England who dared to write as he has done about the Government of the day would be dismissed from the public service at five minutes' notice.

BOMBAY.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—There is to be a special choral service at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, this evening, on the occasion of the opening of the organ. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Ward Maule.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 29th May, was 47 feet 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet and 5 tenths.

An old Offender.—Crustna Ragoo, against whom three former convictions were recorded, was yesterday placed by Constable Thomas before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged with having been found loitering at 3½ A. M. at Wittulwaddy. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

The European charged with Swindling.—The man Richmond, *alias* Sturges, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper. Some further evidence having been taken, the case was again remanded and will be called for hearing before the same Magistrate on the 8th inst.

Theft of Wearing Apparel.—Gujanun Bhugwantrao was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing an embroidered velvet jacket, valued Rs 50, from Suckoo, woman, in whose service he was. The charge having been proved, his Worship sentenced the prisoner to five months' hard labour.

The Assault and Theft Case.—Dorabjee Sorabjee, the defendant in this case, of which we gave the particulars in our issue of yesterday, was yesterday placed on remand before the presiding Magistrate. Some further evidence having been taken, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the charge of assault and six months' hard labour on the charge of theft.

Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Heerjeebhoy Byramjee, aged thirty-three years, who had formerly kept a liquor shop, but for the last two or three years had been without employment, and had lived in his father's house on the Breach Candy Road where he died yesterday morning. After hearing the evidence adduced, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

Stealing a Knife.—Hassan Gunny was yesterday prosecuted before Mr. C. P. Cooper, by Antone D'Souza, Mr. George W. Read's butler; who deposed that the prisoner had been to his master's house in the Elphinstone Circle to sell some things, and that after he left the house, a table knife was missed, which was afterwards found in his possession. The offence being proved, his Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour.

Drunkenness.—John Sidney, a seaman, was yesterday brought up by Inspector Killen, in company with James Wallace, a fireman, who was arrested by Constable Thomas, before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday morning, when they were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the preceding day. His Worship fined them Rs. 1 each. Several natives were also charged with the same offence, and were sentenced to various penalties, from one day's imprisonment to four annas fine.

The Local " Comic Paper."—The *Times of India* since of late has not been truthful in telegrams. Sir Richard Temple's appointment as Governor of Madras turned out to be a most cruel canard. The Baroda telegrams also are said by the *Bombay Gazette* to be anything but facts. It is to be hoped the *Times of India* will try and let its readers have true and faithful telegrams, otherwise the public will be shamefully hoaxed. It would not matter much if it was a comic paper, then of course we could say it was all *chaff*.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

New Tower of Silence at Kurrachee.—The Dokhma, or Tower of Silence, towards the building of which the Zoroastrian community of Kurrachee contributed, we believe, Rs. 30,000, has been completed, and is now accessible to sight-seers, of all classes, creeds, and nationalities. It will be open to inspection until the 3rd proximo, after which date it will be consecrated, and will be no longer approachable, unless by the men specially employed by the Zoroastrians to convey their dead to it. We recollect a gentleman in Bombay having, some years ago, had the temerity to go into a dokhma on Malabar Hill which had been used as a place of sepulchre, and his having escaped with his life almost through a miracle.—*Sindian*.

The Weather.—We have had a change in the weather since Saturday last. Heavy clouds have been visible in a south-east direction, with vivid flashes of lightning, but on Sunday afternoon especially the clouds gathered in all parts and a slight shower of rain fell in the City and Civil Lines accompanied with thunder. Again yesterday afternoon it was very cloudy, and heavy rain fell on the hills though we had but a slight drizzle here. It is prophesied that on or before the 5th inst., we shall have copious rain, as on that day the " Meerug." or the usual monsoons, are expected to set in.—*Poona Observer*, June 1.

Poona Amateurs.—We are now in a position to state that the above will give two entertainments in No 1 Convent Street, on Saturday and Tuesday next, the 5th and 8th instant. The pieces selected for representation are the highly interesting and amusing rhythmic melo-drama of " Robin Hood," or " Love at Last," and the very sensational and comic operatte (never before produced in India), entitled, " Luxmeebace," or " The Flower of Baroda," an excellent musical parody, we believe, on the late political (and domestic?) affairs at Baroda.—*Id.*

H. M's 2-15th Regimental Amateur Theatricals.—It may be interesting to our readers to know that H. M's 2nd Battalion. 15th Regiment, which has recently arrived amongst us at this station, is actively engaged in producing a series of theatrical entertainments some time during the present month. An interesting drama followed by a startling farce, will be produced. No expense is being spared in their production; the dresses and scenery are entirely new and of a novel character. The scenery, we believe, is being painted by Mr. J. P. Allen, late H. M's Bombay Engineers, also a new drop scene by the same artist. The performances will take place in the Assembly Rooms. We hear that the Colonel Commanding the Regiment, likewise Major Twynam, are giving the amateurs every encouragement, and from what we hear of the scenery and dresses, it would hardly be possible to see better in any second-rate house in London. We wish them every success. Particulars and dates will be given in future issues.—*Id.*

SUDDEN DEATH FROM HEAT APPOPLEXY.

Mr. Coswright, of the Inland Salt Revenue Department, left Bombay for Callian, near which he is stationed, on Sunday last, by the Rachore mail train at 230 P.M Fifteen minutes after reaching Callian he expired on the platform of the railway station. It seems that he felt indisposed before quitting the Boree Bunder station and went to the European General Hospital for advice, but hearing the warning bell ring for the departure of the train, he hastened back to the station without having obtained the desired advice. An inquest was held by the Civil Surgeon of the station and a verdict that death had resulted from heat appoplexy was the result. Mr. Coswright, we are told, was rather a thin person and by no means one who would seem a subject for such an attack. He has left a wife and six young children to mourn his sudden demise. The weather has been unusually trying during the past few days and many old residents say they do not recollect the sun to have been so powerful for years past.

THE GAZETTEER OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The compiler of the Gazetteer of this Presidency, Mr. J. M. Campbell, is making progress slowly with his work, but some time must yet elapse—perhaps three or four years—before the entire work is completed. The Guzerat portion of the work is the most advanced, but much remains to be done to that, whilst the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency and the Deccan have received as yet hardly any attention. The Gazetteer will be, when finished, a very useful work, for it will contain information upon a number of important subjects which will have been gathered by the united efforts of the collectors of districts and the various revenue and other officers scattered throughout the Presidency; and besides this assistance, the Secretariat records will contribute their share to the general stock, and when all these sources have been utilised, the Gazetteer will contain " General Chapters" on Ethnology, by Dr. Wilson, on Meteorology by Mr. Chambers, on Botany by Dr. Gray, on Manufactures and Industry by Mr. Terry, on Geology by Mr. Blandford, on Trade and Commerce by Mr. Gordon, on Archæology by Mr. Burgess, and on Forests, Education and Zoology by authors who have not yet been named. Some of these chapters have been already begun. Mr. Terry has collected his Deccan and Guzerat materials for his chapter and Government have already sanctioned his visit to the Southern Mahratta Country to make a personal acquaintance with the manufactures in that part of the Presidency. The work assigned to the collectors and other officers in the districts is to give some account of the domestic expenditure of the people, the manufacturers, traders and artizans, cultivators, labouring classes, and railways, in each district and finally to tell what they know about the business of money lending that is carried on in every village.

For the present it is not considered advisable to include Baroda, but the Gazetteer will probably not be completed without giving some information about that State, especially under its reformed administration. Aden belongs to the Bombay Presidency, but the Government of India have decided that the " Gazetteer need not contain any information about Aden." This resolution seems to be a mistake, for Aden would not take up much space in the Gazetteer, its barren rocks support no cultivators and therefore no money lending, whilst its history is soon told. The preparation of the accounts of the Portuguese territories of Goa, Damaun and Diu have been entrusted to Dr. Fonseca, a Portuguese resident in Bombay, who will receive every assistance from his Excellency the Viceroy of Goa.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES BY A POSTAL PEON.

A discovery has been made by Inspector Culpin, of the Chowpatty police division, aided by Mr. Taylor, of the Postal Department, which has resulted in the arrest of a postal delivery peon on a charge of embezzling letters containing money and other valuables. Mr. Addis, Civil Engineer, lately reported to the Post Office authorities and the police that nine letters which had been posted to him by different persons had not been received by him. Enquiries were at once set on foot, and Mr. Taylor and Inspector Culpin, after a painstaking investigation, obtained a clue to the whereabouts of the missing letters, which they proceeded to follow up without delay. Acting upon the surmises they had formed, they visited the domicile of one of the postal delivery peons of the district within which Mr. Addis resides, his bungalow being close to the Grant Road railway bridge. As a preliminary step the peon was at once placed under arrest and a search was then made, in the course of which one of the letters which Mr. Addis had especially mentioned as missing, and which contained a cheque for Rs. 500, was found. The remaining eight letters were, however, not forthcoming, although the strictest possible search was made for them in every place which could be found where they would be likely to be hidden, or where it would be possible to put a letter. Other letters in abundance were found addressed to different persons, all of which, we believe, originally contained currency notes, service stamps, &c. The notes were all missing, but the service stamps, &c. remained untouched. The prisoner has made a statement in which he implicates an ayah who is at present in the service of Mr. Addis. What the final results of this discovery may be, it is difficult to say, since the prisoner appears to have been carrying on a wholesale system of embezzlement for some time past, the dates, postal marks, &c. on the letters having been in almost every case altered by him. Criminals of the prisoner's stamp seldom work single-handed, and we hope, therefore, that the postal authorities will push the matter to the furthest point, and endeavour, as far as possible, to obtain a clue to any accomplices or fellow criminals that the prisoner may have.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT IN THE PORT TRUST.

(*Bombay Summachar.*)

Since the Port Trust was instituted a separate department, and Government began to appoint trustees thereto one noticeable fact in connection with the matter has been that no Parsee member has ever yet been appointed to the office. A merchant would make a better trustee than any other person, and there seems to be no lack of Parsee merchants in Bombay. The latest appointment does not appear to have proceeded from any particular principle of Government policy. In selecting the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay in place of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, resigned, the object of Government does not at all appear to have been to subserve the interests of commerce. We opposed the appointment of this Mahomedan gentleman to the Legislative Council for reasons then stated; and we object again to his appointment in the Port Trust simply on the [illegible] that it can serve no good purpose. Mr. [illegible]ogay is known only as the son of his father, [illegible] late Mr. Naneda, who was well known in Bombay: he does not seem to have acquired experience in public life at all, either in commerce, trade or matters connected therewith. [illegible] known amongst us more or less since [illegible] the Council, and Government [illegible] no [illegible] whatever for making that appointment. [illegible] other hand, the proceedings of the Council do not show that he has said or done any thing worth knowing. . . . We raise our voice against such appointments being made to responsible and useful offices of trust. If the object of Government in making the appointment was to give encouragement to Mahomedan gentlemen [illegible] object was already sufficiently satisfied [illegible] Mr. Rogay being appointed a member of the [illegible] Council—an office which is looked upon by the [illegible] as conferring the highest honour the Government [illegible] bestow.

Turning to the aspect of [illegible] question so far as it relates to the Parsees, we observe [illegible] many gentlemen would be found worthy of filling the appointment. There are amongst us well known Parsee gentlemen of great commercial knowledge and experience, which have been well tested on different occasions. Looking at the great interest he takes in public appears, joined to his commercial ability, we may say that Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee would have been not a little fitted for the office of Trustee of the Port. In the same manner, if we look at the constant zeal shown by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy in all public affairs of importance, and at his experience as a merchant, we must say he is quite fitted for the office. We must not forget to mention the name of an unobtrusive gentleman, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co., who, at a late meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, did credit to his commercial experience and ability. While there are amongst us eligible gentlemen such as these, we must say that the selection recently made by Government is not less liable to our disapprobation than it is open to public criticism for the indifference it betrays on the part of Government to public interests.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE " POSITIVE" REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

(*Englishman.*)

We have before us the " Positive" Report and Accounts for 1874, and note from the former that the Directors wish it to be observed that the premium income exceeds the expenditure :—

The life premiums for the year were	£40,973 8 6	
The interest and dividends received	9,259 15 1	
The premiums on shares	35 0 0	
	£50,268 3 7	

While the expenditure was :—

On account of commission...	£4,747 10 10	
On account of expenses of management..................	27,605 19 4	
On account of interest paid to shareholders	11,794 2 0	
		44,147 12 2
Difference		£6,120 11 5

From which deduct :—

Paid for claims and surrenders..........................	£4,822 7 2	
Proportion of interest received belonging to the Life Assurance Fund about...	1,200 0 0	
		6,023 7 2

So that the revenue may be said to have just met the expenditure—a result which can hardly be called satisfactory, seeing that 80 per cent. of the premiums belong to the Life Assurance Fund, and that such addition to the latter for 1874 can only have been made by a further inroad on capital.

We understand that the item of £59,579-12-9 included in the published account for 1873 as an asset under the head of " Preliminary Expenses," was not included in the Return made for that year to the Board of Trade. This explains why the balance brought forward in the 1874 account is £222,820-7-9, instead of £282,400-0-6, with which amount the account for the previous year (published in the " Review" of the 2nd May 1874) closed.

Our impression was, that under the Company's articles of association, the preliminary expenses were to be spread over a series of years, and written off gradually; but it now appears that this large item (£59,579-12-9) has been struck out of the accounts in a single year.

Turning to the balance-sheet, we find the capital stated at		£250,878 0 0
As against		254,329 5 0
in the previous year.		
Difference		3,451 5 0
This we explain as follows :—		
Shares cancelled during the year............................	£5,000 0 0	
Less additional capital received	1,548 15 0	
		3,451 5 0
The only items included as liabilities besides the capital of		£250,878 0 0
are :—		
Loan Guarantee Fund	£6,069 18 6	
Official Trustees of Bengal......	2 4 1	
Suspense account..................	5 8 10	
		6,077 11 5
		£256,955 11 5
Nothing is included for *Assurance Fund*, although expressly required by Act of Parliament (33 and 34 Victoria, chap. 61), and although the investments belonging to such Fund duly appear to credit. This omission represents the trifling sum of		£57,615 19 9
		£314,571 11 2
Deducting assets, viz......		220,305 4 3
We obtain a deficit of......		£94,266 6 11
Instead of		36,650 7 2

as stated in the Company's audited account.

The difference between the cash received from the commencement, and the assets on the 31st December 1874, is £162,050-18-4, thus :—

RECEIPTS.

Capital	£250,878 0 0
Premiums on shares	35,355 17 6
Life-premiums	74,813 8 2
Receipts from other sources	21,308 16 11
	£382,356 2 7

PAYMENTS.

Claims by death and surrender of Positive notes	£5,184 0 0
Re-assurances	211 0 10
Suspense account..................................	381 7 2
Commission, dividends to shareholders, and expenses of management	156,274 10 4
	£162,050 18 4
Balance	£220,305 4 3

being assets as per balance-sheet for 1874.

It appears that the Company has paid the sum of £156,274-10-4 in three years to establish a business yielding in the third year premiums to the amount of £40,973-8-6, of which the Indian portion is at lower rates than any other office would accept.

The premiums received in the three years amounted to £74,813-8-2, and the interest to £20,849-18-4. The expenses have been, therefore, upwards of 160 per cent. upon the earnings.

What, then, are the future prospects of the " Positive"? Clearly, the rate of expenditure is excessive, and as the balance of capital in hand gets less, the difficulty of providing the 5 per cent. dividend to the shareholders will increase, for it must be remembered that notwithstanding the encroachments that have been made, the dividend is payable *on the full amount of the paid up capital*. An uneasy feeling appears to have arisen at home, and some of the shareholders have been holding meetings at Manchester, Darlington, and other places. One of their circulars, read at their meeting, as reported in the *Insurance Record* of the 23rd ultimo, concludes as follows: " We are convinced by the information we have been able to obtain since we commenced our labours that not a moment is to be lost if the property so confidently founded by the subscriptions of the public, even at premiums of 25 per cent., and 50 per cent., is to be saved from utter and immediate ruin."

At the annual meeting held in London on the 19th ultimo, several shareholders objected to the form in which the accounts for 1874 had been rendered. Mr. Briggs spoke very much to the point as to the omission of the Life Assurance Fund as a liability in the balance-sheet, and Mr. Scott is reported to have said that he would flog any boy fresh from school who presented him with such an account; but, notwithstanding this, the accounts were passed. We shall hear before long whether they have been accepted by the Board of Trade.

The Directors do not say they have settled their dispute with Mr. Baylis or with their old Solicitor; nor are these matters referred to in their Report.

We have made the above remarks solely in the interests of the Indian policy-holders. The Positive has introduced so many alterations in the practice of Indian life assurance, that we should be failing in our duty if we did not endeavour from time to time to place its progress and position before our readers. We have always been of opinion that low rates of premium required increased economy of management; but the " Positive" Directors do not appear to have borne this important principle in mind.

" *Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The " Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. S. Kaur & Co. Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

OUR POLITICALS.

(*Friend of India.*)

Sir Henry Lawrence wrote many years ago in the *Calcutta Review*, " If there ever was a device for securing mal-administration, it is that of a Native Ruler and Minister, both relying on foreign bayonets, and directed by a British Resident. Even if all three were able, virtuous and considerate, still the wheels of Government could hardly move smoothly. If it be difficult to select one man, European or Native, with all the requisites for a just administrator, where are three, that can and will work together, to be found? Each of the three may work incalculable mischief, but no one of them can do good if thwarted by the other. It is almost impossible for the minister to be faithful and submissive to his prince, and at the same time honest to the British Government, and how rarely is the European officer to be found, who, with ability to guide a native state, has the discretion and good feeling to keep himself in the background, to prompt and sustain every salutary measure within his reach, while he encourages the ruler and his minister by giving them all the credit, to be the adviser and not the master, to forget self in the good of the people, and of the protected sovereign. Human nature affords few such men, and therefore were it for no other reason we should be chary of our interference." And the words thus quoted from Sir Henry Lawrence's pen, still hold good. There are indeed few political officials, both sufficiently capable and sufficiently modest to meet the ideal of a political officer as sketched above. And when this rare union of qualities does exist, the policy of the foreign office—or we might rather say the " masterly inactivity" of the foreign office—scarcely permits the officer accredited to a native court, a fair field. If he keeps himself in the background, it soon comes to be supposed that he possesses no influence, while the fussy agent who foments and excites disputes for the mere purpose of an opportunity of the display of the *fortiter in re*, often receives a measure of applause and commendation, which he in no way deserves. We have now been going on for many years without any settled or declared policy, with regard to the native States of India; and it would appear that the views of the foreign office are still in accord with those expressed long ago by Lord Dalhousie, who, by the medium of the then Foreign Secretary, wrote, " So that the Rajpoot rulers pay their tribute to us, and abstain from serious aggression on their neighbours, His Lordship is quite content with the general state of things in that part of India being such as it is at present." And so until the present period, this Fabian policy would appear to predominate; rarely broken at intervals, when, as before remarked, some political official more astute than his compeers has seized an opportunity of making much out of little, and of asserting the paramount power for his own glorification. Our political agents and residents may be broadly divided into two classes, those who interfere in all matters connected with the durbar to which they are accredited, and who are therefore constantly before Government; and those who, choosing the more flowery path, join hands with the durbar, and almost ignoring the fact that they are servants of the British Government, consider their interests identical with the views and desires of the Chief. And we are scarcely prepared to say which class are the least efficient. Constant interference in petty details, and continual proffer of unsought advice, is certainly *not* the line of conduct calculated to promote harmony of relations between the Supreme power and the feudatory States. And thus we find native rulers occasionally goaded into the desperation of even soliciting the British Government to take the full management of their estates. They cannot please the agent, and they cannot please the foreign office, because their manner of conducting public business is more in accordance with long-established custom and of a more despotic nature, than that which we in our superior wisdom are prone to imagine the correct method.

It is even now a question whether the rule of a native chief notwithstanding a considerable modicum of what we regard as tyranny and oppression, is not more fitted to the people so dominated than our complete system of written rules, laws, and regulations. It is certain that the great majority of the people in a native State have no particular desire to escape from the thraldom under which they are supposed to exist, for the greater freedom of British rule. For if at times they are injured and oppressed by the native Durbar and its *employes*, on other occasions they disport themselves in the benefit and light of a prince's favour, and rise, as many have ere now done, from the lowest to the highest position in the State—a culmination of career which the most fortunate cannot hope for in British territory. All this side of the question, however, seems to be ignored by the British resident, who with characteristic insular pride, thinks his own views as to what should and what should not be done, infinitely superior to the practical knowledge and experience of the native government. Given a meddlesome agent, an ordinary chief, and an artful dewan or minister, and we venture to say, that however things may appear on the surface, the condition of the principality so encumbered will be simply miserable.

When the political agent throws in his lot with the durbar, he assures himself of a more easy life than falls to the officer bent on interference. As a general rule, although not without exception, the agent playing this role is a favourite with the Durbar, and if not a man of high honour and principle, may find a more solid reward than the internal satisfaction of doing right and good. It does not follow that every political officer (and the class is numerous) supporting to the extent of his power the views of the durbar to which he is accredited, is actuated by interested motives. On the contrary, we are glad to believe that few indeed are thus influenced. But they are exposed to the continual flattery and cajolery of the court officials, until they become more or less liable to view events through durbar glasses. This of course denotes weakness on the part of the European official. But a political officer is not like a poet; he is not born a political, and many a good man has been utterly spoilt when brought within the influence of the incense of a native chief and his courtiers or officials. The Grecian hero was invulnerable save in one point, and the Trojan's arrow struck him there. A political officer may be similarly invulnerable on all points, but this openness to flattery. The weak spot is quickly discovered, and the whole battery is directed to the spot. When a political officer comes to imagine that the Court to which he is accredited, concentrates the political interests of India—and there are not a few who from their supercilious conduct would seem to hold such an opinion—it may be accepted as a sure sign of vision through native glasses. Hence often arises much and tedious opposition, when by chance the views of Government happen to find firm expression on any particular point. Then the political becomes the mouth-piece of the durbar, and triumphantly refers to clauses of antiquated treaties, showing the reason why the views of Government cannot be carried out. This, interlarded with a little " tall writing" about justice and the inviolable rights of treaty, is an impediment over which the Foreign Office cannot take the necessary flying leap, and through which it not unseldom blunders. And so a durbar too often succeeds in delaying the evil day, when one more avenue of progress may be opened out. Political officials of the partisan class would do well if they acted more in accordance with what is their manifest duty: " A loyal subordinate should " cheerfully work out the policy of his superior, although he is not required to abandon his own convictions." The strength of convictions should not, however, cause a political officer to become a partisan of the durbar or State to which he is accredited. We have now had political agents for many years in all the feudatory States; and with the exception of those in which a long minority has occurred, we cannot really discern that much improvement has taken place; or that States either as regards government, or in any other way are materially altered from what they ever were. A garden or road, a school or a dispensary, is about the sum total of what the influence of our political agents has generally produced. There are perhaps some exceptions, and if we were asked to signify the principality most conspicuous for real improvement during recent years, we should mention Indore as certainly in the first rank, if not indeed the State pre-eminent above all others But Indore has had the advantage for some years past, not only of a capable but what is even better of a practical Agent and also of an able and painstaking native minister in the person of Sir T. Mahadava Rao. If we were asked in what way progress has tended at Indore, we should say without doubt to the institution of different departments of government and by the removal of State business and power from the hands of one man, and by his entrustment to special officials of revenue, police, public works, military, public instruction, customs, post-office, &c. Then a system of irrigation has been inaugurated, facility has been afforded for the rapid construction of railway works, cotton mills have been set up and promise to be largely successful: a special internal postal service has been organized while jail sanitation and medicine have not been forgotten. All this is very different to what was reported of Indore, but a very few years ago. Colonel Meade then wrote, " The government may be briefly described as arbitrary and despotical in the fullest eastern term. The ruler himself makes and at pleasure administers the law of which there is no written code and which is wholy undefined though in practice justice is ordinarily meted out according to the shasters or custom or precedent . . . . . It is a subject for regret that the system of government in this state is not of a more enlightened character and more in harmony with known views of the British Government." What was then said of Indore, is still applicable to the great majority of the native States.

There are few with any pretensions to improved forms of administration. This would tend to evidence that the policy of the Foreign Office does not permit the development of any energy which political officers may possess. For while there is little or no improvement where there has not been a minority, other States which have been differently situated show perhaps the most perfect system of government, which has been, or can be devised for these principalities. They show the good points of native government welded with a certain amount of British system, justice, and economy; but without the tiresome codes of rules and regulations, under which even our non-regulation provinces suffer. We presume it would be regarded as a breach of relations, if the Paramount power insisted on a State being mal-administered (as Baroda, for example) and if the Gaekwar, supported on the gadee be it recollected by the British Government and not by his own people, should introduce reforms somewhat similar to those so frequently established with such good effect during minorities. We confess, that we are at a loss to know what is the policy of Government towards the native Chiefs. At one time, they are encouraged to make treaties as equals with the British Government. Only lately, several extraordinary treaties have appeared in the *Gazette*. At another time, the British Government lays down the rank and salute and even orders the comings and goings of those whom it is thus pleased to treat as feudatories. At one period, native chiefs are permitted almost any scope and license, and deeds have been committed which, unprotected by the British aegis, would have cost them their thrones at the hands of their own indignant people; at another period, as for instance when land is required for a railway, or when a salt mine is " wanted," Government through its agent makes the chief understand that although there is no compulsion still he must. What is required is a confirmed and settled policy with regard to the native chiefs of India. And on determining this policy it might be well if it were recollected that we are no interlopers of to-day, coming in to disturb families that have been for ages the rulers of the land. Many of the greatest native princes were set up by ourselves and of the remainder few if any have been in possession of their countries so long as have the English of Madras and Bombay. The Gaekwars of Baroda, and the families of Holkar and Scindiah, do not count a long royal lineage. The Nizam can scarcely boast a hundred years. In fact there is nothing politically ancient in India; unless we except one or two of the Rajpoot; chiefs but even in their cases the fiction of continuity of the line has only been maintained by adoption. We therefore hold that the less hesitation might be evinced towards the inauguration of some settled policy. We do not advocate annexation or seek for interference. But the native chiefs should understand that they are feudatories, and that the Government under whose protection their thrones are secure will not tolerate mismanagement such as that at Baroda, and as prevailed in Joudpoor, in Ulwar, and in various other States and which should have brought down the immediate interference of the Paramount Power. Under the declaration of such a policy there would arise scope for the display of ability by political officers. At present they are, speaking generally simply " proper channels" of communication between the Foreign Office and the Durbar, and satellites of the chiefs to which they are accredited when these Chiefs are *permitted* to leave their own territories for their own amusement or *required* to attend a durbar to meet the Viceroy.

THE HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS, BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE, LATE MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The last number of the *Indian Charivari* contains a coloured portrait of the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, called "the universal favourite," and the following remarks by *Buck* :—" Twenty years ago, when hospitality was the rule rather than the exception amongst the upper ranks of the Civil Service in India, it would have been considered almost an insult to offer a gentleman a farewell dinner on the score of his liberality in entertaining his friends. But the Mutiny, the Suez Canal, and low rates of exchange combined have played sad havoc with Indian hospitality, and examples of the good old school are now somewhat rare. It was, however, rather hard upon Mr. Ellis, who was brought up in the traditions of the old school, that what was to him a second nature should be put forward to the public as the reason for giving him a farewell dinner in Calcutta especially when the ladies, who had been his guests as often as his male friends, had no opportuntiy of taking part in the farewell entertainment. Many of the subscribers to the dinner, men of the modern school, no doubt looked upon Mr. Ellis's hospitality as something to be admired, but the older subscribers must have known that he had only been acting as nature and tradition prompted him, and that he had deserved well of the public in a higher sphere. For Mr. Ellis was a man of undoubted ability, of great firmness, combined with sound judgment; and though it is somewhat contrary to the usual rule for promotion in India, he owes his promotion to the highest places, chiefly to his honest independence in speaking out his opinions, instead of cringing to his superiors. When Mr. Ellis gave an opinion it was from his own convictions, not from a desire to please; and though this may render the path of promotion, under weak minded Governors, rather thorny, by the true Governor it is appreciated. For years of good service to the State he fully deserved a public dinner, and we are afraid that it was something of the servile spirit that was afraid to recognize such services without official sanction that caused the farewell dinner to be put forward under the disguise of a recognition of past favours. Mr. Ellis may well exclaim: ' Save me from my friends.' "

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

TRAVELS IN GREAT TIBET AND TRADE ROUTES BETWEEN TIBET AND BENGAL.*

(*The Geographical Magazine or May*, 1875.)

[*Concluded from yesterday's " Bombay Gazette."*]

It has been said that the watch is so strict as to render it impossible for any Englishman to have passed into Tibet since 1792; but this is not the case, as is proved by the fact that in 1811 Thomas Manning actually reached the city of Lhasa, although it is true that he is the only Englishman who ever succeeded.

The journey of this adventurous traveller has never been described, and the manuscript narrative of his adventures has remained unused, in the hands of his family, ever since. This is the second English traveller to whose labours I desire to call the attention of the meeting.

Thomas Manning was a mathematical tutor at Cambridge, who, after leaving the University, brooded over the mysterious empire of China, until at last he resolved to undertake a voyage to Canton, to study the language, and then to attempt the exploration of the unknown interior. Manning was the friend and correspondent of Charles Lamp, who, during 1803, frequently urged his friend to give up the intended visit to Independent Tartary, as he called it. " The reading of Chaucer has misled you," writes Lamp. " Do not credit his foolish stories about Cambuscan and the ring, and the horse of brass. Believe me there are no such things. 'Tis all the poet's invention. A horse of brass never flew, and a king's daughter never talked with birds. These are all tales. Pray try and cure yourself. Take helebore. Pray to avoid the fiend. Read no books of voyages; they are nothing but lies, and do not go to Independent Tartary."

But all remonstrances were in vain, and, armed with a letter of introduction from Sir Joseph Banks, he sailed for Canton in 1806. After remaining there for some years, studying the language, he proceeded to Calcutta, whence, in September 1811, he set out on his adventurous expedition to Tibet. It would appear that he applied to be employed officially as an envoy, for when the Chinese authorities at Pari hinted at overtures for opening commerce between Tibet and India, he exclaims, " I cannot help feeling what fools the Company are to give me no commission, no authority, no instructions. Fools! to neglect an opportunity they may never have again." Manning was obliged to go as a doctor and in disguise, and of course his difficulties were thus multiplied tenfold. Fortunately he encountered a Chinese general on the frontier at Pari-jong, who was civil to him, and with whom he travelled to Lhasa. From Pari to Giangtze he followed the route taken by Bogle and Turner, but there, instead of turning west to Teshu-lumpo, he crossed the inner range of the Himalayas and reached the famous ring-shaped lake of Palti or Yamdok-chu.

Manning's journal is a personal narrative, containing many incidents of the road, and is specially valuable for its account of Lhasa and of the Dalai Lama; but it contains little geographical information, and, if it had not been for the accounts of Bogle, Turner, and the Pundit of 1865, it would not be easy to make out his route. He skirted along the Yamdok Lake for several days, and gives the Chinese name for it as Haitu (little sea); but he does not appear to have known the map of D'Anville, or the peculiar form of the lake with its large island as there delineated. He merely says, " from the opposite margin of the lake rose diminutive mountains in a continued chain." He further says that the water of the lake is said to be very unwholesome, and that it is not used for drinking. Manning crossed the Tsang-po in a large and good ferry-boat, and reached Lhasa without further adventures. The Dalai Lama was then about seven years old, and the traveller was much impressed by the refined beauty of his holiness. He had the simple and unaffected manners of a well educated princely child. His face was poetically, even affectingly beautiful, and he was of a gay and cheerful disposition, his mouth perpetually unbending into a graceful smile, which illuminated his whole countenance. Mr. Manning's narrative of his stay at Lhasa is full of interest. He intended to have pressed on to China by way either of Sining or Bhatang, but eventually he was obliged to return to India by the road he came, finally leaving Lhasa on the 19th of April 1812.

Thomas Manning was the last Englishman who ever entered Great Tibet, and only two Europeans have since been at Lhasa, namely, the Abbé Huc and Gabet in 1846. Manning's journey shows that, even after the Chinese campaign of 1792, Europeans could pass from Bengal, through Bhutan, to Lhasa, and that the difficulty of recovering the ground gained by Warren Hastings and Bogle is not insuperable. But since 1812 the work has been confined to inquiries and to visiting the heads of passes, so far as Englishmen are concerned. Csoma de Körös did much valuable service in this way. Mr. Hodgson, during his long residence at Kathmandu, collected a mass of information respecting the geography, ethnology, trade, languages, and literature of Tibet. Captain Pemberton, during his mission to Bhutan, in 1838, and Mr. Eden in 1864 made further additions to our knowledge, which has been still more recently extended by the investigations of Mr. Edgar. But the list of those who have actually reached the head of the passes leading to that forbidden land, which was formerly explored by Bogle, Turner, and Manning, is very brief. First among them are Dr. Hooker, the President of the Royal Society, and the late Dr. Campbell who reached the Donkia Pass (18,500 feet above the sea) and the Kongra-lama Pass, leading from the head of the Tista Valley, in Sikkim, to Tibet, in 1849. Dr. Hooker also visited two passes leading from Nepal. In 1870 Captain Chamer went as far as the Donkia Pass, and in 1871 our associate, Mr. Blanford, accompanied by Captain Elwes, explored the passes leading from Sikkim to the Chumbi Valley, and visited those of Donkia and Kongra-lama leading to Tibet. But no one, since the return of Manning in 1812, has ever reached the Pari-jong, at the head of the Chumbi Valley, the pass most used and most practicable, and by which all the three English explorers entered Tibet.

This total cessation of intercourse, either diplomatic or through English travellers, gives the arrangements of Colonel Montgomerie for exploring Tibet by the agency of natives, an importance which can scarcely be over-estimated. Three journeys of Colonel Montgomerie's Great Tibetan emissaries have been completed, and the results worked out, and one, that of the Pundit of 1865, has already been discussed at one of our meetings. This explorer traversed the Nepal pass of Kirong, first sighted the Tsang-po at Tadum Gumpa, and travelled down its valley to Lhasa. At Talla Labrang, the Pundit found the height of the Tsang-po Valley to be 14,187 feet above the sea; at Shigatze, 11,822, so that there is a rapid descent. From Janglache, an important place on the Tsang-po (or Norichu) mentioned by Bogle, to Shigatze, a distance of 85 miles, merchants and their goods are conveyed down the river in boats. The Pundit also describes the Yamdok-chu (Palti) Lake, visited by Manning, as being 45 miles round, but only two or three wide, because it encircles a large island with hills, rising 2,000 or 3,000 feet above its surface, as delineated on D'Anville's map. But the Pundit, in contradiction to Manning, says that the water is sweet. The Pundit was at Lhasa from January to April 1866, and fixed its height at 11,500 feet above the sea. On his return he traversed the whole length of the valley of the Tsang-po from Chusuljong (11,300 feet) to Tadun (14,187), and thence 140 miles higher up to the Marian-la Pass, which separates Tsang from Ari, or Great Tibet from Little Tibet.

Colonel Montgomerie's second Tibetan explorer set out in 1871. He crossed a pass in Eastern Nepal, called Tipta-la (Wallangchoom), which had been visited by Dr. Hooker in 1848, reached the Arun River, a tributary of the Kosi, and, after traversing two other passes, discovered a large lake, 20 miles long by 16, called Chuntodong, 14,700 feet above the sea, which he mentions as part of the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. He then crossed the Lagulung Pass (16,200 feet), over the inner Himalayan range, and reached Shigatze. All this was new work, but the most interesting part of the journey was that from Shigatze back into Nepal, when he crossed the great plain of Tengri-maidan (13,860 feet), where the Nepalese were defeated by the Chinese army in 1792. Thence he followed a trade-route down the Butia Kosi, through a fearful gorge. The road crosses the river no less than fifteen times, three by iron suspension bridges, and eleven by wooden bridges, 24 to 60 paces long. At one place the sides of the gigantic chasm were so close that a bridge of 24 paces would span it. Along the perpendicular wall of rock a path is supported on iron pegs let into the face of the rock. The path is of stone slabs covered with earth, only 18 inches wide, a third of a mile long, and 1,500 feet above the roaring torrent. Such are the stupendous difficulties which have been overcome in establishing communication between Nepal and Tibet.

The third explorer, a young Tibetan who had been thoroughly trained for the work, was despatched by Colonel Montgomerie in 1871 to explore the unknown regions north of the Tibetan watershed of the Upper Brahmaputra or Tsang-po. He reached Shigatze in November, and having purchased fifty sheep to carry the baggage, he crossed the Tsang-po at the point where Mr. Bogle had been ferried over in 1774, and followed Mr. Bogle's route to Namling, on the right bank of the Shiang-chu River. It is interesting to find that, no more than one point the long-forgotten journal of Mr. Bogle furnishes evidence of the accuracy of Colonel Montgomerie's exploring. Thus the Chomagumps, where, according to the explorer, there are 100 nuns, is in the very spot where Bogle stopped with the Teshu Lama, and was visited by nuns.

The explorer advanced north from Namling with the intension of crossing the range called by Hodgson the Nyenchhen thangla, and of exploring the great Namcho Lake—the Tengri-nor of D'Anville and the Chinese surveyors. The range was crossed by the Khalamba-la Pass 17,200 feet above the sea, on the 8th of January 1872. In this mountain range there are numerous hot springs, and two geysers which throw up jets of water to heights exceeding 60 feet. The water in falling again freezes, and forms pillars of ice up to the full height of the jet. These pillars are 30 feet in circumference, and the water within them, which is thrown up with great noise and violence, stood at a temperature of 183 deg.. the boiling-point at that elevation being only 183 deg. 75 sec.

The great lake to the north of the mountain range is called Namcho or the "Sky Lake" (Tengri-nor of our maps), and was found to be 50 miles in length by from 16 to 35 miles broad. To the south it is bounded by the Nyenchhen-thángla range, consisting of snowy peaks flanked by large glaciers, and culminating in the magnificent peak of Nyenchhen-thángla which is probably more than 25,000 feet above the level of the sea. The range was traced for more than 150 miles, running in a north-easterly direction. To the north of the lake the mountains are not so high. Between the Nyenchhen-thang'á and the Kuen-lun ranges, the lofty plateaux are inhabited by nomadic tribes and bands of robbers; there is no cultivation, and the monasteries are the only fixed habitations. The drainage is into the salt lakes at the lowest levels of this region, the chief of which is the Namcho or Tengri-nor.

The Namcho Lake is considered sacred, and although at such a very great distance from inhabited districts, and at so great an elevation above the sea, there are several permanent Buddhist monasteries on its banks and on islands, which are visited by large numbers of pilgrims. The lake is 15,500 feet above the level of the sea.

The explorer, making the monastery of Dorkia, on the western shore, his head-quarters, made the complete circuit of the lake, and found that it had no outlet. The largest influent is the Nai-chu, a very large stream coming from the east, about 40 paces across near the mouth.

After returning to Dorkia, the explorer once more set out on the 11th of February 1872, and a few days afterwards he made a short excursion to the northward, and discovered another small lake called Balcho. But on the 18th, as the travellers were about to start, a band of sixty armed robbers arrived on horseback, and, in spite of their entreaties, took away all their clothes and provisions, leaving them nothing but the instruments. After much begging, the robbers gave them back a piece of cloth each, with two sheep and two bags of food, but added that if they gave any more trouble they would be killed. The explorer had intended to have made his way from the Namcho Lake to China, but after the robbery he was obliged to march as quickly as possible in the direction of Lhasa, where they were likely to get into inhabited ground soonest. After suffering many privations, the explorer recrossed the mountains by the Dhok-la Pass, and reached Lhasa on 9th of March, whence, after a long and difficult journey, he returned to the headquarters of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. His route survey extends over 320 miles of a hitherto entirely unknown country, the chief discoveries being the position, size, and elevation of the great Namcho Lake, and the height and direction of the Nyenchhen-thangla range.

Thus, through the labours of these three brave and intelligent native explorers, Colonel Montgomerie has furnished us with exact geographical knowledge respecting three of the passes between Nepal and Tibet, of Kirong, the Butia Kosi, and Tipta-la: respecting the whole valley of the Tsang-po from the Marian-la Pass to Chusul-jong; the famous lake of Palti or Yamdok chu; the position of Lhasa; the great chain forming the northern boundary of the basin of the Upper Brahmaputra; the Namchu Lake, and the interior drainage of Northern Tibet.

This information, combined with the investigations of Hodgson and others, and the personal observations of Bogle, Turner, and Manning, enable us to form a sufficiently accurate idea of the trade-routes leading from India to Great Tibet, up the gorges of Bhutan, Sikkim, and Nepal; and of the physical features of the great plateau in rear of the Himalayan ranges.

Commencing from the east, the first trade-route is through the country of the Towang Bhuteas, who are directly subject to Lhasa, down to Udalgori in Assam. Next we are told by Captain Pemberton, who traversed nearly the whole of Bhutan from east to west in 1838, that there are several passes leading from Tibet into the valley of the Manass, the traders finding their way to Dewangerie at the foot of the hills, and afterwards repairing to a great annual fair at Hazu, opposite Gowhatty in Assam. Then comes the pass of Pari-jong, by which Bogle, Turner, and Manning, found their way from Bhutan into Tibet, and whence Tibetan traders proceeded by Paro and the Baxa Duar to the fair established by Mr. Bogle at Rangpur. Here duties were abolished, and buildings were erected for the convenience of the merchants, as well as of their animals and goods, the annual cost to Government being only £70. The Bhutan caravans arrived in February and March at Rangpur, returning in May and June. They were thus attracted to Rangpur in great numbers, and the excellent arrangements for the benefit of trade which were made by Mr. Bogle, continued for half a century after his untimely death. But Bogle's arrangements were neglected and since 1834, when the Government aid was discontinued, the Rangpur trade has almost entirely ceased. At the Assam fairs gold dust, salt, musk, cowtails, woollens, and horses are exchanged for lac, madder, silk, cloth, and dried fish.

The eastern Sikkim passes leading into the Chumbi Valley, called Jelep-la, Guatin-la, Yak-la, and Cho-la, have recently been examined by Mr. Blanford and Mr. Edgar. They are rarely interrupted by snow for many days and form an alternative route to that through Bhutan, up the Chumbi Valley to Pari-jong. Further north is the Tankrala Pass, 16,083 feet above the sea, which is the most snowy pass in Sikkim, and the most difficult of access. The Donkia-la, at the head of the eastern branch of the Tista, is 18,466 feet above the sea, and the Kongra lama Pass, at the head of the western branch, is lower (15,745 feet). They are used by Tibetan herdsmen, who bring their cattle to graze in Sikkim, and by the people in the upper valley of the Tista branches, the Lachin and Lachung, who twice a year carry wood into Tibet, and bring back loads of salt in return.

The passes from Nepal into Great Tibet follow the tributaries of the Kosi River. The two eastern-most were visited by Dr. Hooker, and one, the Tipta-la, was crossed by Colonel Montgomerie's second explorer. The more westerly pass, by the Butia Kosi, was used by the same explorer on his return to India through Nepal. Its appalling difficulties have already been alluded to. This is not the route adopted by the Chinese army in 1792 when it advanced upon Kathmandu. The official route is easier, and passes by Kirong to the westward; while merchants are forced to use the more difficult Tipta-la.

Once the intercourse between Bengal and Tibet, by means of these passes, was frequent; and it should certainly be the aim of our rulers to restore it. The Tibetans have always shown themselves desirous to promote such intercourse; and there is certainly no reason why the policy of permitting the passes to be closed through the jealous and selfish exclusiveness of the Chinese Government should be continued. Bogle enumerated the products of Great Tibet as consisting of gold, musk, cowtails, wool, and salt. He said that the genius of the Tibetan Government was favourable to commerce, and that no duties were levied on goods, so that, in his time, many foreign merchants had settled in Tibet. Cashmirian traders had establishments at Lhasa, and all the principal towns of the country; and the Gosains, or trading pilgrims of India, resorted to Tibet in large numbers. Their trade was confined to articles of great value and small bulk, and they travelled without ostentation, and often by paths unfrequented by other merchants. The Kalmuks annually came to pay their devotions to the Lamas, bringing camels laden with the furs and hides of Siberia. The Bhuteas brought the products of Bengal and Assam, while the Chinese had established themselves in great numbers at Lhasa, and carried on a lucrative trade in the teas, porcelains, and brocades of their native country. The merchants of Bengal and Bahar sent their goods by the passes of Nepal and Bhutan. They consisted of broadcloth, indigo, pearls, coral, chank, spices, tobacco, sugar, white cloths, satins, and the returns were in gold, cowtails, and musk. It was this trade which Warren Hastings did so much to foster, and which Bogle, as Collector of Rangpur, encouraged by the establishment of a fair, and the grant of privileges and immunities.

But all this ground gained by these able administrators in the last century has since been lost. Mr. Edgar, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling tells us a very different story in 1874. Owing to the difficulty and insecurity of the roads, the trade between China and Tibet is now much less considerable than was formerly the case. The chief article is tea, of a coarse description and unpleasant flavour, which sells at Lhasa for eight annas the pound; and so totally have the English neglected the Tibetan markets, that actually Chinese tea is imported through Tibet into the British district of Sikkim for the use of the inhabitants, although tea is grown on the spot. European and Indian goods mainly reach Tibet through Nepal and Ladak, and consist of broadcloth, cottons, coral, pearls, tabacco, opium, and some rich stuffs. The exports from Tibet by these channels are blankets, musk, cowtails, borax, ponies, gold, and silver. There is also some local trade with Sikkim and Bhutan. The great wealth of Tibet lies in its flocks and herds; and enormous quantities of wool and ghee might be imported into Bengal at cheap rates, if a good practicable pass was once opened. The route proposed by Mr. Edgar is by a bridge across the Tista in Sikkim, and a road thence to the Cho-la range.

My object in the present paper has been to call attention to the valuable results of the journeys of Mr. Bogle and Mr. Manning, which have only now been brought to light, and to give a brief account of the recent labours and discoveries of Colonel Montgomerie's explorers in Great Tibet. These narratives embrace part of a very important subject, namely, that of the re-establishment of friendly commercial intercourse between Tibet and Bengal, a subject which will most assuredly receive attention in the near future. One thing is certain that any steps that may be taken to open diplomatic intercourse with the Teshu and the Dalai Lamas, or to promote trade through the Himalayan passes, cannot fail to add to our stock of geographical knowledge.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

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* Read before the Royal Geographical Society, April 26th 1875.

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OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN CHINA.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

UNDER the sensational heading of the "Blockade of Hong Kong," one of our contemporaries has called attention to an "important Blue-book" recently presented to both Houses of Parliament. It is "a correspondence relating to the complaints of the mercantile community in Hong Kong against the action of Chinese revenue cruisers in the neighbourhood of the colony." And the subject is undoubtedly one of sufficient importance, and would be so even if the way in which it has been handled by the various contributors—merchants and authorities of both nations—did not invite further consideration. It may appear a small matter that certain Chinese merchants should claim the Queen's protection against their own country's revenue cruisers. But if the action of the Canton authorities extends, as alleged, to the seizure of junks in our own waters, and otherwise harassing and interfering with all Chinese vessels entering or leaving the port, Sir Arthur Kennedy, the Governor, may reasonably say "that there are strong feelings and large interests to be guarded against and considered on both sides." And we must agree with him that "complaints of a like nature appear to be almost the inevitable result of a free British port being in such close juxtaposition with the Chinese territory, where [illegible] are levied; and will occur so long as there are different laws on one side and a large population with strong inducements to break them on the other."

Before reading the correspondence we might safely come to the conclusion that the Chinese merchants and junk-owners on the one side, and the Chinese authorities at Canton on the other, had real grievances to allege. With a free port as a base of operations, and a thousand miles of coast and some eighteen ports within easy reach, there is sure to be a very thriving contraband trade amongst the Chinese merchants; and the authorities are equally sure to make more or less vigorous and certainly not over-scrupulous attempts to put it down. If we fancy the Isle of Wight in possession of the United States or France, and Cowes declared a free port, from which goods were poured into the country by a swarm of bold and adventurous smugglers we may understand the kind of exasperation these operations would excite in the preventive service and in the Government defrauded of its revenues. Of course the foreign Government in the Isle of Wight, or the merchants under their protection, might tell us to look better after our ports or to lessen our duties, and that our remedy for smuggling lay in our own hands, as the Chinese are told now and have been often told before. But we doubt whether any British Government would willingly submit to a perpetuation of the evil. That revenue cruisers should often seize their prizes within the line defined by treaties as dividing the jurisdiction, and harass trading vessels honestly intending to enter a legitimate port and pay its dues, or sail away to some coast over which the Canton authorities have no jurisdiction, is, as Sir Arthur Kennedy observes, inevitable. The question for a Government to consider is how a state of things importing into the relations of two Powers all the elements of national hatred and conflict may best be remedied. The merchant's panacea—simply warning the Chinese Government off and telling them to keep to their own coasts, so that the colonial traders may be practically free from all interference—is palpably worthless. Some fairer or less derisory course must be pursued if peace is to be maintained. It is little to our credit, indeed, that abuses so indefensible in an international point of view should have been allowed to exist to the prejudice of the Chinese nation for more than thirty years without any serious attempt to meet their well-grounded complaints. In this correspondence the petitioners charge the Chinese authorities with having "entered upon a course of open hostility to the trade of the colony, ostensibly for the purpose of collecting or protecting the Imperial revenues, but really, as your petitioners know, to injure the trade of the port and enrich themselves with the plunder so acquired." Nor are we surprised to find that they allege all seizures of junks to have been made "upon groundless charges, and solely for the purpose of extortion and of deterring the owners of junks from consigning their vessels to Hong Kong and resorting to the said colony for the purposes of trade and commerce." But it does surprise us that the British Chamber of Commerce at Hong Kong should vehemently urge their own Government to accept these allegations as proven and to take such action in the matter as will induce the Government of China "to act in accordance with the practice of other nations and collect its duties from its own subjects at its own ports, on goods imported into or exported from said ports, and to cease harassing and injuring the trade of this colony in the manner set forth in this memorial." It should be remarked, however, that the merchants were by no means unanimous in adopting this course. The head partner in the first house in China (that of Messrs. Jardine, Mathews, and Co.) said at a public meeting that he had as good means as most people of ascertaining what was going on, that he had tried to learn whether trade was suffering in consequence of the blockade, and had not heard a single complaint from any legitimate dealer (Chinese). "Although, no doubt, some irregularities might crop up, still they could not say the grievance was as represented. The Chinese were simply collecting the dues to which they were entitled." And Sir Brooke Robertson quotes another exception in Mr. Pyke, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Birley and Co., "a gentleman of many years' experience in the China trade," who, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, insisted upon the necessity of ascertaining the facts before presenting the memorial. To what do all these things tend? To a state of irritation and recrimination such as has twice landed us in a war with China. The first or so-called opium war was the consequence of the persistent efforts of foreigners to introduce the drug into China by maintaining a fleet of vessels in the Chinese waters near Canton. Then, as now the foreign, and chiefly the British merchants held the same language. "With smuggling we have nothing to do. We sell our goods to the Chinese, and if they smuggle that is not our affair. All we know and care for is, this blockade affects ourselves, and the Chinese Government has no right by any action, taken for its own benefit, to damage ours." In like manner came "the Arrow war" and all that followed. It originated in the abuse of our flag by a fleet of hybrid vessels called lorchas, manned by Macao Portuguese, Malays, British, and a mongrel class of Cantonese and Fokien sailors—the worst of their kind—who got letters of registry without difficulty from Macao or Hong Kong, and under the protection thus obtained perpetrated every possible iniquity from piracy to smuggling. In vain the Chinese authorities protested, meanwhile endeavouring to protect themselves as they best could, until at last one of those hard-headed and hostile Chinese who sometimes exercise power in the provinces seized one of these dubious vessels in the port of Canton. We all know what followed. So it has been with Hong Kong from the beginning, and so with Macao. For many long years both were notoriously the haunts of pirates; there their vessels were refitted, their plans arranged, and their plunder sold. Chisholm Anstey's exposure of the dealings of Ma and his confederates, under the shelter of British rule in Hong Kong, will not be soon forgotten by the Chinese, we may be sure, any more than the horrors of the barracoons in Macao and the vessels for kidnapped coolies. That it was possible until very lately for ships employed in this infamous traffic to find shelter and outfit in the harbour of Hong Kong is one of the grievances still rankling in the hearts of Chinese rulers; and yet our merchants would urge the Government to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of annoyance and loss inflicted by the confraternity of traders located in Hong Kong, who make that colony the basis of smuggling operations against which no power of repression or self-protection on the part of the Chinese can avail without the loyal co-operation of our own Government. But not only has the Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, courage enough to brave the unpopularity of advocating such a course—he has no hesitation in stating his opinion that the shortest and best remedy for disputes that have gone on for years endangering our relations with the Canton Government, is the recognized establishment of a branch of the Chinese Foreign Inspectorate at Hong Kong itself—a course which is at present substantially though clandestinely practised and acquiesced in by those Chinese merchants residing in this colony who desire to avoid trouble and the rule of seizure and squeezing by low officials outside the harbour limits. This, we should think, must be some satisfaction to our late Minister at Peking, who in 1869 made a similar proposal one of the chief features of the Convention, with a view to closing a source of danger and abuse in our relations with China. Indeed, it was this proposal to allow a Chinese Consul to reside in Hong Kong which most excited the opposition of the Chambers of Commerce and British merchants, and eventually prevented ratification. Now these gentlemen are informed by the Earl of Carnarvon, in his despatch to the Governor of the colony, that no substantial argument could be advanced against entrusting to a Chinese Consul in Hong Kong the privilege of collecting from junk-masters the receipts for export duty levied in China, and issuing to them similar receipts for duty payable on account of importations into China; and that the practical advantages resulting from this arrangement would more than compensate the colony for the inconvenience which has been apprehended from the appointment of such a functionary. Lord Carnarvon further adds:—

"I do not overlook the fact that, generally speaking, it is not the duty of one country to assist in enforcing the revenue laws of another, but, in view of the peculiar conditions under which we hold the island of Hong Kong, and of the facilities offered to smuggling by its exceptional position as a free port in a foreign country, it would be the part of a friendly power to make concessions even though unimposed by international duty; whereas the appointment of a Chinese Consul in Hong Kong would be no concession at all, but only the recognition of a reciprocal right which China is entitled to claim, in common with all other Powers whose subjects resort to the colony, if international law and the usage of civilized States is to be applied in our relations with that country."

His Lordship concludes by expressing a hope that Sir Arthur Kennedy will be successful in his endeavours "to remedy a state of things which exposes the colony to the imputation of giving protection and encouragement to a contraband trade, and keeps up a feeling of irritation incompatible with the peaceful and friendly relations which her Majesty's Government is desirous to maintain with China." Grave and significant words these, which the colonists and merchants of all nations who make Hong Kong their home will do well to mark as the announcement of a policy which the Government is determined to carry out. The Consul at Canton, the Governor at Hong Kong, her Majesty's Minister at Peking, and the two Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and the Colonies, are in entire accord in upholding the principle so well put by the Consul, that "if smuggling could by any legitimate means be prevented from being a source of distrust and alarm to the Chinese Government, it was of more importance for our general interests than any local advantages based on principle of doubtful integrity would or could afford." Of one thing the merchants may be assured: whether the Chinese Government may really aim at crippling the trade or destroying the property of the colony as alleged or not, they can never cease to desire such a result while they are compelled to maintain a costly fleet and service to protect their revenue, and while they have just reason to regard Hong Kong as a basis for smuggling operations as well as a refuge for Chinese outlaws. While that feeling lasts, it can only be power that is wanting to deal with the foreign traders and colonists as enemies to be swept from the coast.

THE CENTENARY NUISANCE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE Americans have lately been celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. It was not a very big battle, but it was undeniably a very important one; and it would be absurd to grudge them any satisfaction which they may derive from firing the usual salvoes of congratulatory orations, poems, and festivities. It is melancholy to think, however, that we are probably entering upon a round of such celebrations. Next year will of course see the biggest of all possible celebrations of the inevitable Fourth of July. We pity the unfortunate orators who are perhaps even now cudgelling their brains for something new to say upon an event which has already been the pretext for an unparalleled quantity of nonsense; but we admit that the performance is inevitable. We think, however, with a certain alarm of possibilities nearer home. We in this country are perhaps not likely to celebrate the centenary of our final riddance of a very troublesome set of subjects; for we must confess that, however desirable the result, it was brought about in the most objectionable way and reflected the least possible credit upon our intelligence. But so many distinguished people were born towards the end of the last century, and the taste for such celebrations seems to be so much on the increase, that we may look forward to a deluge of platitudes. The centenary of Byron's birth, for example, as we were reminded the other day by an enthusiastic contemporary, is not far ahead, and the edifying discussion started by Mrs. Beecher Stowe has hardly had time to grow cool. We shall probably have it all over again, together with a discussion as to the propriety of removing the poet's remains to Westminster Abbey. Inferior luminaries abound. The centenary of the birth of Scott's friend, Leyden, is to be celebrated this year with all the fervour of North British patriotism. Worse than all, the era of the French Revolution is approaching, and will give an admirable opening for eloquence still more vehement and a great deal less unanimous than that which will be expended next year in America.

To protest against the custom is of course futile. There are so many orators who like to hear themselves talk, so many small officials who like to be in the chair at a public meeting, and so much willingness in the public to listen to any quantity of twaddle, that the practice is certain to flourish. It is useless to ask for its logical justification, because logic has obviously nothing to do with it. There is no more reason why we should turn our eyes backwards to a distance of precisely 100 years than to a distance of 99 or 101. But the human mind is governed by arbitrary associations, and we must take the consequences. There is, indeed, a rough propriety in fixing some such period. We may say with some approach to accuracy that a book does not permanently take its place in literature till it has lived for a century—that is to say, for about three generations. Such a length of vitality shows, in fact, that its celebrity was not a mere matter of accidental fashion. The first glow of success is generally followed by a period of depression, because the second generation naturally despises the taste of the first. The best of sons generally thinks that his father was a bit of a fool. The change of taste which has taken place in our own time, and which is therefore due to our own exertions, seems to be a change from darkness to light. Though we may admit in general terms that the generation which preceded us contained some exemplary characters, we nevertheless regard their ultimate point of attainment as, in some sense, our starting point. We measure our own excellence by our divergence from the paternal errors. But when it comes to a question between ourselves and our grandfathers, we can judge more fairly, for the competition is not so close. The fact, therefore, that a book has suffered an eclipse in the second generation proves nothing specifically against it; for such a reaction is more or less necessary in all cases. The question is whether it will ever emerge again; and if it does, we have some reason to suppose that it is a fixed star, instead of a mere meteor. It is, for example, about a century since the publication of the *Wealth of Nations* and the first volumes of Gibbon's History. Their reputation, though it may have changed in character, still substantially survives; admired whilst the eighteenth-century spirit was still in full force, they were not destroyed by the reaction which came in with the next generation, and their fame may now be regarded as permanently established. We could not say as much for the Johnsonian writings which were then popular, but which seem to have retired permanently from the reading-table to the library under the influence of the general change of taste. What is true of books is true to some degree of events. The frantic enthusiasm which greeted the French Revolution was changed for unqualified denunciation; and we ought by this time to be reaching a position from which we can take a juster view of its true bearings. The passions, however, survive longer in such cases. We can argue pretty calmly about the merits of Washington and Lord North; but we have no great hope that in the year 1889 people will be all of one mind as to the merits of the controversy between Burke and Tom Paine. A centenary celebration of the capture of the Bastile would probably find two parties arrayed against each other with rather more bitterness of feeling than existed in the days of their great-grandfathers. If, indeed, celebrations of such events had to be adjourned until passions had grown cool, we may say that they would never take place until the complete decay of the old order of things. We might possibly celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Hastings without much offence to anybody; but a celebration even of the defeat of the Spanish Armada would cause certain ebullitions of hostility between Mr. Whalley and Cardinal Manning. Millenary would have to be substituted for centenary celebrations if we desired perfect calmness of feeling; but that, of course, is not what is wanted. They are really occasions for the expression of partisan, or at best of patriotic feeling, and the pleasure of burning Guy Fawkes will pretty well disappear when all the world has been brought to perfect unity of religious faith.

Meanwhile we would suggest that, as such things must be, it would perhaps be as well to celebrate them in a rather different spirit. We should celebrate our fasts as well as our feasts, and sometimes sit in sackcloth and ashes, instead of arraying ourselves in purple and fine linen, lighting bonfires, and firing indefinite salutes. Why should we not sometimes lament the sins of our ancestors, or think of their virtues with a sense rather of humiliation than of self-complacency? In the good old times we used to humble ourselves for the murder of the Royal Martyr; now we never speak of a national crime except to give thanks that we are not as those sinners, our great grandfathers, and we use historical revolutions only as material for rather ludicrous self-applause. We shout over our wonderful achievements, and declare that we are ready to achieve things more wonderful still. Our ancestors were wise and good and rich; we are wiser and better and richer, and improving at a greater rate than ever was known before. In calmer moments we are quite aware that this is not altogether an accurate statement of the case; but we keep our gloomier thoughts for ordinary consumption, and do not think them, it would seem, sufficiently instructive to be brought out on great occasions. Yet surely an occasional fit of general lamentation over our follies would not be altogether misplaced. There are undeniably "rocks ahead;" and we are not the more likely to steer clear of them if we indulge in a series of jollifications, and never temper our exhilaration with an exhibition of humility. The Americans are going to make all manner of fine speeches about the great days of 1776. Why should not we have something to say upon the subject? Let us have a dinner of herbs and water instead of turtle-soup and champagne. Let the Lord Mayor and the Prime Minister and the popular speakers of the day walk in procession through the streets, apparelled in their shabbiest clothes, and drink in solemn silence to the memory of a departed empire. And then let a speaker arise, not to pour out floods of gushing sentiment, and declare that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds, but in lugubrious and depressed spirits, endeavouring to provoke tears rather than bursts of repeated applause. Let him think upon the short-sightedness which lost a great empire, or upon the folly which, if the empire had to dissolve, caused the dissolution to be attended with a bitterness which has not yet died out. Let him dwell upon the stupidity which threw away British armies upon hopeless enterprises, the want of unity which paralysed all our plans, and the stupidity of a Parliament which ridiculed Burke and Chatham and believed in the wisdom of North. Let him point out that we have no right to shift the blame off our own shoulders upon those of poor George III., inasmuch as the people were quite as stupid as their rulers. And then let him ask whether we are so much better now; whether we have the true spirit for ruling a great empire; whether Parliament is more given to action and less to talk; whether our military efficiency has improved in proportion to its costliness, and whether, if our ancestors had a Wilkes to represent them, we have not a Kenealy. Perhaps, too, he might find some profitable material for humiliating reflections in contrasting the America of 1876 with the America of the Revolution. It has grown rich and populous, but has it not developed certain questionable products with a still more rapid growth? Might not something be said about log-rolling and wire-pulling and Erie railroads and antipathies between North and South, and even about the contrast between a Grant and a Washington? To bring out fairly all the unpleasant sides of the contrast, it would doubtless be best that a supply of English orators should be sent to the United States with a reciprocal importation of Americans to us. But in such a case it would be necessary to have a strong force of police present at the various celebrations, or to agree that no demands should be made by either country for damages, direct or indirect, done to over-zealous orators.

Or, if we take the more personal kind of centenary, we might still find room for reflections more profitable than agreeable. If anything should be said about Byron's weakness and vices a few years hence, it will probably be to the effect that we ought to congratulate ourselves on our superior respectability. Yet we might ask whether there is not a contrast of a less gratifying kind. If we are more respectable, is it not true that we are less masculine? And if it happens that some of our popular writers are as little bound as he was by the ordinary considerations of morality, do they not sink into a kind of vicious writing more hateful because less virile? We abuse our excellent ancestors for not rewarding the merits of a Burns. It was very wrong, but at any rate they had a Burns; and the art of spoiling a genius by flattery, or encouraging his most morbid tendencies, does not seem to have been entirely lost in modern times. To take stock of our shortcomings as well as of our advantages should surely be part of any wise system for recalling the remarkable men and events of former days. But any such sentiments are inappropriate in the incoherent conviviality which seems to be regarded as essential to centenary celebrations. And therefore we are forced to think that they are not for the most part very profitable performances. Americans will be all the more conceited because they did a considerable thing a hundred years ago, and we shall be none the humbler because we committed a great folly. Perhaps the fittest state of mind for getting through the world is to be neither optimist nor pessimist but to take things as they come and make the best of them, satisfied that, if the world makes progress on the whole, it is a progress ever at the cost of incessant blundering, waste, and blind contest between chaotic and antagonist forces. If, however, the optimists are to have great field days at frequent intervals, it would be as well that the pessimists should occasionally take a turn. Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Greg should be invited occasionally to add a few shades to the glowing pictures of Dean Stanley and other popular orators. They would be equal to the task.

THE MARQUESS OF BUTE.

(*The World.*)

IT is impossible not to like and to be greatly interested in Lord Bute at the very first sight. You see at once that he is earnest, intellectual, *spirituel*, of simple kindly manners, and with that rare gift of graciousness which is so becoming and so rare in man or woman, and which befits one of his great name and place. You may perceive the weaknesses of an amiable and refined character; you may doubt his wisdom or farsightedness, but that first impression is an abiding one. There are men whom we would not know to be gentlemen unless we knew they were noblemen, but in Lord Bute there is something truly gentle and prince-like. He is not altogether Lothair, although Mr. Disraeli unquestionably adopted many touches and ideas from his individuality. In return Mr. Disraeli has made him a Knight of the Thistle, and cultivates an acquaintance with his demi-semi hero. Neither is he the Crœsus which so powerfully attracts the grovelling monetary imagination of these days. He owns indeed towns, ships, mines, docks, islands, twenty miles of shore, in a most extraordinary way; but he is a poor man rather than a rich man, who might be very rich, but, in accordance with 'fixed ideas,' chooses to be comparatively poor. He is a man who might hold a very considerable place in the world of politics, but who has abdicated his political position; who might be a real power in the development of the natural resources of his possessions, but, wrapt up in art, archæology, and Ultramontanism, is only imperfectly acquainted with the vast practical interest of which he is the central figure. Lord Bute can speak, and speak well. He can lecture for an hour and half on pilgrimages and antiquities, and the matter will be good enough for the *Month*, or even for *Notes and Queries*. But if the Roman Catholic party even thought, as they might very reasonably have thought, that he could represent them in the House of Lords, they have probably found out their error. There is an inherent weakness about him; he has hardly the courage of his convictions; the strand of his character is not sufficiently firm; he is too much pitched in a minor key. He found his truest use when he was made the hero of a novel.

His father married a second time in old age, and was generally accredited with the design of spiting his relations. This amiable object was accomplished, and the younger line of the Stuarts was temporarily excluded. His estates were nursed for him during a minority of twenty years. When he came of age he was an 'interesting' man, and rumour magnified his really large possessions into colossal proportions. He became 'interesting' again when he became a 'vert,' passing over, not from the Church of England, but from the Presbyterian Church to the Church of Rome. While still a minor Lord Bute had seen the world; not so much indeed as the Prince of Wales, but more than most young men of his standing. He had a steam-yacht of his own, and his name was constantly to be seen on the visitors' books of continental hotels. Almost from the first he had been judiciously stalked down as large game by the most skilful hunters of the Latin Church. Impressionable, tender-hearted, reverent, they made sure of him from a boy, almost from an infant. It was unwisdom on the part of a very young man to declare himself a perverb so soon, and not to claim the next few years after his majority for the study of the most complicated questions which can occupy the heart and brain of man. Giving him credit for all the culture and intelligence possible for one-and-twenty, it was early days to exercise that private judgment which for ever afterwards would make private judgment impossible. He has fully accepted the Syllabus and the Encyclical, and so put himself, at least for a time, beyond the pale of English sympathies and of a statesman's career.

The industrial history of his principality within the Principality—*imperium in imperio*—is an important chapter of contemporary history. His father had created the port of Cardiff, and so had largely developed in the industries of South Wales. Through his work tons of smokeless coal come down by millions, and are distributed through all the navies of the world. Cardiff owes an immense debt of gratitude to the Bute family, but it persists in being unnaturally perverse and ungrateful to the revered author of its existence. The reason is, that the parent still keeps the grown-up overgrown child in leading-strings. The old lord was in his way a much greater man than that the Premier his ancestor. He turned moor and morass into docks; he parted even with hereditary historic Luton to promote his object; finally, he appointed trustees, who through the minority and to the present day devote the Cardiff revenues to the expansion of the Cardiff docks. If sixty thousand a year come from shipping dues, the sixty thousand a year—perhaps much more—are spent in providing accommodation for more ships. The result is, that some future Lord Bute will have an immense fortune, which is so much lost to the present possessor. If Lord Bute would part with even a portion of his docks to public companies and the great railway, his gains would be enormous. That he does not do so is an instance of great self-sacrifice and steady adherence to a grand inherited tradition. It makes him unpopular with a mob of moneyed men, who would like to hold shares in the docks, and who may probably have strong arguments on their side; but his conduct is none the less unselfish and magnanimous. There is a constant fire of criticism on the management of works which have the magnitude of those undertaken by a Government. The docks are unprecedently costly, but they are magnificent. It is injurious to the town that the short leases, for which ever-increasing ground-rents are demanded, cause streets of poor hastily run-up buildings, instead of the noble crescents of commercial cities like Bristol and Glasgow. The fact is, that it is altogether questionable whether Lord Bute really understands the finance, politics, and social conditions of his little Kingdom. He owns ships, streets, and mines; raises and sells coal, like any other colliery proprietor. He really rules over a principality with politics and parties as complicated as in an old German duchy or Italian state; and acts as a ruling force through all strata of society, with a more real sovereignty. But there is no statesmanlike governing mind to devise a policy and direct details. He is governed by viziers, and the viziers contradict each other. There is an army of retainers, and to make them wealthy, rents are raised, rights are ungraciously insisted on, litigation is constant, interests are harassed and worried. It is hardly too much to say that Lord Bute could at one time by a word have stopped the unhappy strike in South Wales. Among other multifarious businesses, he was once a newspaper proprietor—possessed a Cardiff daily paper, which, in news, size, and energy of management, favourably contrasts with most provisional dailies. Lord Bute has parted with it to one of his employés; but, as it was founded with his money, is conducted by his agents, represents his interests, and would probably be recuperated by him for its losses, without doubt he would have a most potent voice in directing its policy. This paper is the great stay and support of the colliers, on strike in South Wales. It is obvious, that as the colliers buy the paper by thousands and the masters by units, it is the interest of the proprietor to sell his paper among the colliers rather than the masters. We do not assert that the paper does not find scope for its convictions as well as its interests; but the practical result is that it inflicts immense damage on the Bute estates. The Lord Bute, in his position of coal-master, through his agent, insists on the reduction; Lord Bute by another agent, through the newspaper, which he does or might virtually control, goads on the colliers to resist the reduction. The house is divided against itself. The coal remains uncut, ships forsake the port, dues are diminished, labourers are dismissed, the *Western Mail* makes quantities of pennies, and the Marquis and his trustees lose thousands of pounds. Similarly he is a strong Conservative; and his influence would have returned Mr. Giffard for parliament last election save for the unpopularity of his agents who did the electioneering. In making a recent tour through the region of the Welsh Secessis, we heard curious instance of the management of the Welsh valleys. In one instance royalties to the extent of ten or twelve thousand a year had been magnificently thrown away, because a new sliding scale of royalties was not accepted. In another instance parliamentary opposition was offered to a bill for building a bridge, which would save poor workmen from wading up to their waists in water while going to the mines. It is curious to see such cheerful sacrifices in great things and such serious difficulties in little things. We believe that Lord Bute has a very earnest desire to do his duty, and we would suggest that although it may be extremely interesting and instructive to study history, archæology, art, and ecclesiology, yet where Providence surrounds a man with difficult duties it is evidently designed that he should do, not what is most pleasing, but what is most necessary. If Lord Bute would do some real work in Parliament, attend more regularly in his place, and, more important still, thoroughly study his own affairs, and acquaint himself with and comprehend conflicting points of view, he would be something much more than an object of romantic interest and the part hero of a novel.

Lord Bute has various points of affinity with his famous ancestor, the royal favourite who for eleven troubled months was Prime Minister of his country. Like that famous 'North Briton,' he has a vein of Scotch shrewdness running through his grand ideas. Like him, he has a great affection for his island home. Like him, too, he has a genuine fondness for nature and for art; he is as interested in deer and beavers as in pictures and architecture. The Butes have always been celebrated for their marriages and their edifices; the family estates of the different branches of the family have been built up through a system of alliances with co-heiresses. Lord Bute will have immense scope for his taste in architecture. 'Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis' is a line that suits him exactly. We saw some small gorgeous rooms in his new tower the other day—the gaudiest toy of the kind we have ever seen—which are supposed to have cost forty thousand pounds, and which give an idea of illimitable wealth, if Cardiff Castle is to be rebuilt according to this commencement. One day there will be a house in London to be built, we suppose. The big dingy town house in Eccleston-square is full of the books and pictures brought together by the famous Earl. We imagine that Lord Bute has all the ability, with a better training, of the Georgian Premier, and he has much of the grace and liveliness of his famous ancestress, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. If circumstances arise to bring him to the front, if he shows that he is first an Englishman and then a Romanist; if he works hard at the unromantic, unpalatable duties of practical life; if he makes himself free from influences that overshadow him—he is a man who may shed a brighter historical lustre on the house of Bute than it has ever received since the race first sprang from the loins of far-off Scottish kings.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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